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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION"

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 984.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1864. PRICE {UNSTAMPED .. 5d. STAMPED ..... 6d.

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE,
MOSELEY, near BIRMINGHAM.

The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the above Institution will be held at the COLLEGE on THURSDAY, September 15th.

Subscribers and Friends meet for business at Twelve o'clock noon, when the Reports of the General Committee and Board of Education will be read, the Accounts of the Treasurer and Trustees presented, and the Committee for next year elected.

At Two o'clock, dinner will be provided in the College Hall.

The EVENING MEETING will be held in the Library at Five o'clock, when Addresses will be delivered by Professor BUBIER and others.

JOHN GRAHAM, Hon. Sec.

Birmingham, 29th August, 1864.

☞ An omnibus will leave the Hen and Chicken Hotel, New street, at Eleven a.m., returning from the College at Seven p.m. Fares each way, sixpence.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Patron: His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.

Completion of the Repairs and Ornamental Decorations, and re-opening of the Institution on Monday, 19th September. New Lecture by Professor J. H. Pepper, F.C.S., A. Inst., C.E., on "Sound and Acoustic Illusions." This Lecture it is hoped may be a fitting companion to the celebrated Ghost Lecture, and will include amongst other curious Acoustic deceptions and experiments, an imitation of the Brazen Talking Head of Albertus Magnus—Professor Wheatstone's Telephonic Concert The principles of genuine Talking Machines—Harmony and Discord will be exhibited on the screen by a new and beautiful arrangement devised by Mr. Pichler—The Ghost Illusions and Scenes as usual (J. H. Pepper and Henry Dircks, joint inventors) by J. L. King, Esq.—New Musical Entertainment by Mr. R. Coote, illustrating the Story of "Sinbad the Sailor."

HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49,
GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.
Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

This Hospital is not Endowed, but is wholly dependent on Voluntary Contributions for support.

FUNDS are urgently needed.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

BANKERS:
Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Herries.

HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN,
NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

The Committee earnestly seek the Sympathy of the Christian Public, for the many Sufferers attending this Hospital. Nearly 1,000 attend weekly; 127,123 have received the benefits of the Charity since its establishment in 1841. The expenses are necessarily very heavy.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary,
ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

FORSYTH'S TEMPERANCE HOTELS.—FORSYTH'S "COBDEN" HOTEL, 87, ARGYLE-STREET, GLASGOW, Central, Elegantly Furnished, Commodious, and Perfectly Ventilated. Also FORSYTH'S HOTEL, ABERDEEN.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, SACKVILLE-STREET,
DUBLIN.

The attention of English and Foreign Tourists visiting Dublin is respectfully invited to the advantages which this extensive Establishment affords in its good accommodation and moderate charges. It is centrally situated, in one of the finest streets in Europe, directly opposite the General Post-office, and within a few minutes' drive of all the railway and packet stations, Phœnix Park, Zoological and Botanic Gardens, &c., &c. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, with separate Dining, Coffee, and Smoking Rooms all on the first floor. The fixed charge of 1s. is made for attendance, which includes all gratuities to servants.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—Important to PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—YOUNG MEN are TRAINED in MECHANICAL and THEORETICAL ENGINEERING.

For particulars, apply to E. Hayes, Engineer, Watling Works, Stony Stratford, Bucks.

MILLINERY.—WANTED.—For a YOUNG LADY, having had a little experience in the Business and desirous of further improvement, a comfortable SITUATION is now open. Applications useless where there is not thorough respectability and unexceptionable conduct.

Address, stating age and necessary particulars, to Mr. Aldred, Silk Mercer, Grantham.

WANTED, TWO conscientious YOUNG WOMEN. One as NURSEMAID, about eighteen to twenty, must be experienced with children and a good needlewoman; the other, as GENERAL SERVANT (thorough), must be a good plain cook.

Apply at 83, High-street, Whitechapel.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

HYDE-PARK SCHOOL, LEEDS.

The Rev. Dr. BREWER respectfully informs his friends that the NEXT SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, October 4th.

The premises, which are situated in a fine, open, and healthy suburb, are within a short distance of the railways and close to the omnibus roads.

Masters are engaged for the Foreign Languages, Drawing, Drilling, &c., and the Principal gives his undivided attention to the education and training of the Scholars. Terms, from 35 to 40 guineas per annum.

Reference permitted to the Parents of the Pupils.

FOREST HOUSE, WOODFORD.

The THIRD SESSION of 1864 COMMENCES on MONDAY, September 19th.

Prospectuses on application to the Principal, G. F. H. Sykes, B.A.

BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, ROCHFORD, ESSEX.
Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER.

Terms, 20*l.* per annum. Circulars at Messrs. Mead and Powell's, 73, Cheapside.

N.B. Preparatory Department at Forest-hill

LONDON.—To MINISTERS, CHRISTIAN FRIENDS, and others.—Mrs. BERNARD respectfully solicits the kind patronage and recommendation of the above to her Private Hotel and Family Boarding House: thoroughly clean and well-aired beds insured; about five minutes' walk from King's-cross, twelve to City Terminus, where there are 2d. omnibuses to all parts 1, Granville-square, Wharton-street, King's-cross-road. Bed, breakfast and attendance, 3s.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

THE EUROPEAN BANK (LIMITED).

Capital, £4,000,000, in 80,000 Shares of £50 each.

OFFICES.	MANAGERS.
London—83, King William-street, E.C.	D. Wool
Dublin—3, College-green	G. A. Tucker.
Amsterdam—Dam Hoek Niewendijk	W. J. Holsboer.
Rotterdam—Bier-straat Westzijde	E Rensburg.
Paris—6, Boulevard des Capucines	Mons. Hurlier.
Marseilles—22 and 24, Boulevard Notre Dame	M. David de Léon Cohen.

The Bank is prepared to negotiate and collect Bills, and grant Drafts and Credits upon the Branches, Agents, and Correspondents of the Bank in all parts of the Continent and Abroad.

The Bank executes orders for the purchase and sale of Securities on the Continental Bourses. Coupons of Dividends on Foreign Securities, payable in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, are purchased, and Foreign Notes and Money encashed by the Bank.

Deposits received for such periods and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon. Current Accounts opened, and every description of Banking Business transacted.

By order of the Board,
BRIGHT WOOL, General Manager.

THE EUROPEAN BANK (LIMITED).

At the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the EUROPEAN BANK (Limited), held at the LONDON TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, at Two o'clock p.m.,

CHARLES BYE COLCHESTER, Esq., in the Chair,

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The following Report and Statement of Accounts was laid before the meeting, and taken as read:—

The Directors have now the pleasure to present herewith the first statement of the accounts of the Bank.

The Balance-sheet embraces the period from the 1st September, 1863, to the 31st May, 1864, by which it will be seen that the gross profits for the nine months of its existence have reached the sum of 32,411*l.* 2s. 7d., and that, after deducting the expenses of management, providing for bad and doubtful debts, and rebating undue bills, the net profits are 19,036*l.* 7s. 4d.

The Directors have already had the satisfaction of paying an interim dividend of fifteen shillings per share, and they now propose an addition thereto of two shillings and sixpence per share, free of Income-tax, thus making together rather more than sixteen per cent. per annum on the mean capital worked during the nine months.

By the terms of the amalgamation with the English and Irish Bank (Limited), the Directors received a premium of 32,000*l.* Out of this sum they purpose placing 21,393*l.* 10s. 10d. to a reserve fund, with a view to the total extinction of the preliminary expenses of both banks, the remaining sum of 10,606*l.* 9s. 2d. added to the balance of profits brought down, amounting together to 10,751*l.* 10s., they propose to divide amongst the holders of shares in the European Bank prior to the amalgamation with the English and Irish Bank, by the addition of ten shillings to each share of 10*l.* paid, thus giving a bonus of five per cent. on the capital stock of the shareholders. The amount paid on every such share will then be 10*l.* 10s., and, by the completion of the amalgamation, the paid-up capital of the Bank is raised to 400,000*l.*

The branches at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, which were opened in November last, have shown the most satisfactory results, and the Marseilles branch, which has only been established within the last six weeks, gives the earnest promise of being one of the largest sources of future profit to the Bank.

The business of the Bank at its head-office and branches continue to progress in a manner in every way satisfactory to the Directors; and, looking at the results of the past nine months, they feel that they may congratulate the shareholders on the present position of the Bank, and are fully justified in anticipating continued and increasing success for the future.

CHARLES BYE COLCHESTER, Chairman.

London, Aug. 26, 1864.

It was resolved:—

"That the report and statement be received and adopted, and that the profits be dealt with in the manner recommended.

"That the sum of 10s. per share be and is hereby, added to the value of the shares, and that a dividend of 2s. 6d. be made payable on and after the 7th day of September, 1864.

"That the cordial thanks of the shareholders be offered to Mr Jitta and Mr. Schroeder, the consultative committee in Holland, for the interest they have taken in the affairs of the Bank.

"That the best thanks of this meeting be offered to Mr. Bright Wool, the General Manager, for the indefatigable exertions he has made to forward the interests of the Bank since its commencement.

"That the thanks of the meeting be offered to Mr. Mollett, Deputy Manager, and Mr. Venables, Chief Clerk in the Foreign Department, for their assiduous attention to the affairs of the Bank.

"That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Hurlier, the Manager at Paris; to Mr. Rensburg, the Manager at Rotterdam; and to Mr. Holsboer, the Manager at Amsterdam, for the satisfactory manner in which they have conducted the affairs of their respective branches.

"That Charles Fitch Kemp, Esq., and John Godfrey Morgan, Esq., be re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year, and that the sum of fifty guineas be paid to each of these gentlemen for their services."

It was unanimously resolved:—

"That the thanks of the shareholders be offered to the Chairman and Directors."

C. B COLCHESTER, Chairman.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.—31st MAY, 1864.

LIABILITIES.

DR.			
Paid-up capital	£115,030	0	0
Due by the Bank on current and deposit accounts, and on bills payable	610,925	12	6
Gross profits	32,411	2	7
	£858,366	15	1

ASSETS.

CR			
Cash on hand and at call	£72,291	19	0
Government funds, stock, coupons, bullion, and foreign money	43,845	10	8
English and foreign bills in portfolio	312,328	5	1
Sundry debtors for loans at short dates, and current accounts with branches	391,262	9	9
Bank premises—London, Paris, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam	8,960	12	0
Preliminary expenses	16,302	3	4
Current expenses, interest and commission, allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and rebate of interest on bills not yet due	13,375	15	3
	£288,366	15	1

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
Nine months ending 31st May, 1864.

DR.				
To current expenses at head-office and branches, directors' fees, interest, commission, &c., rebate of interest on undue bills, and allowance for bad and doubtful debts				£13,375 15 3
To dividend of 15s. per share, paid 6th July				16,135 5 0
To proposed dividend of 2s. 6d., free of Income-tax	£2,755	1	6	
To bonus of 10s.	10,751	10	0	
				13,506 11 6
To balance carried to reserve fund				21,393 10 10
				£63,411 2 7

CR.				
By undivided profits brought over from last account	£1,232	8	1	
By gross profits to 31st May, 1864	31,178	14	6	
				£32,411 2 7
By premium of 2*l.* per share, paid by the English and Irish Bank				32,000 0 0
				£64,411 2 7

RESERVED FUND ACCOUNT.

By balance	£21,393 10 10

We have examined and audited the above accounts, and find them correct.

CHARLES FITCH KEMP, JOHN G MORGAN, } Auditors.

CHARLES BYE COLCHESTER, CHARLES CLEVE, CHARLES WHETHAM, } Directors.

London, 31st August, 1864.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.
98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER.
96, Cheapside, London.
Capital: One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN MANCHESTER:
EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Chairman.
DAVID HARRISON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

John Barratt, Esq.	John Heugh, Esq.
Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq.,	Bernhard Liebert, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq., M.P.	Alfred Milne, Esq.
Thos. Barham Foster, Esq.	Joseph Peel, Esq.

George Withington, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, at moderate rates.

Insurances may also be effected on Property in Foreign Countries, and in some of the Colonies, at current rates.

Mills, Factories, and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

Cotton Mills not at work, will be insured at 5s. per cent. per Annum.

Farming Stock insured Free from Duty, allowing the use of a Steam Thrashing Machine.

Applications for Agencies should be addressed to

JAMES B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary to the Company.

ONE PENNY LONDON NEWSPAPER

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON;
AND
ROYAL INSURANCE-BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

At the Annual Meeting, on the 5th inst., the following were some of the leading results disclosed in the Report to the Shareholders :—

FIRE BRANCH.

The Premiums of the year 1863 reached the sum of £341,668
Being an Advance of £40,977
over 1862; an amount of increase exceeding that of any previous year.
The Revenue from Fire Premiums has been enhanced in four years by the large sum of .. £113,353

The Duty paid to Government in 1862 was .. £75,993
Ditto, ditto, 1863 .. .. £88,966
Showing an Increase in one year of £12,973

Among the incidents which have tended to the advancement of the Royal within the last few months may be reckoned its action with respect to the losses sustained by the explosion of the Lotty Sleigh, which, although only consistent with the general tenor of the conduct of the Company, and ultimately proved to be no more than what had been done in former times by the oldest and most proverbially honourable among its contemporaries, yet attracted attention and public favour by its unhesitating promptness.

As the largest total of Revenue and the largest ratio of progression have been attained in the present year, so it happens that the largest profit which it has ever fallen to the Directors to record has likewise on this occasion to be announced. The balance of Net Profit on the year has amounted to £83,545; of which sum £34,100 only has been appropriated to Dividend and Bonus, and the large balance of £49,444 been carried to Reserve.

LIFE BRANCH.

The progress of the Life Branch, as shown by the new business transacted in the last year, is most promising, and the advances made, year by year, in the amount of new insurances effected, show clearly the estimation in which the Company is held. The following is a statement for the last five years:—

	Net Sum Assured on New Policies after deducting Guarantees.	Net Premiums.
1859	£434,470 11 10	£13,086 0 5
1860	449,241 16 2	15,079 17 10
1861	521,101 17 0	16,027 18 0
1862	701,427 15 8	22,333 13 2
1863	752,546 18 10	24,069 12 8

This rapid growth, amounting to 73 per cent. on the Sum Assured, and upwards of 80 per cent. on the Premium received in the course of five years, may justly be considered as larger than any which could have been reasonably expected. The first-half of the current year 1864, however, far outstrips the ratio of increase indicated by the figures just quoted, as the Sum Assured for that period of six months only actually exceeds Half-a-Million Sterling.

The rate of Mortality, likewise, still presents highly favourable features, and augurs well for the result to be shown by the quinquennial investigation, which is to take place when the present year is concluded.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

August, 1864.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.—
The CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED

DIRECTORS.
Lawford Acland, Esq., Chairman.
Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.
Harry George Gordon, Esq. | Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq. | Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. | Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively; they are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

(By order) JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE GENERAL FINANCE, MORTGAGE, and DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).
OFFICES: 3, PENTONVILLE-ROAD, LONDON.

PETER GRAHAM, Esq., Oxford-street, Chairman.
Solicitors,
Messrs. BOULTON and SONS, Northampton-square.

This Company is prepared promptly to negotiate all kinds of Financial Business, including Loans on good Personal Security, Advances for terms of years on Mortgage of Freehold and Leasehold Property, repayable by instalments; the Discount of good Bills; Advances on Shares, Deposit of Deeds, or for the erection or maintenance of Chapels, Schools, &c.

The Directors are also prepared to receive Deposits *at call or on short notice*, for which 6 per cent. will be allowed until further announcement.

E. BALCH, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SOCIETY (Limited),
60, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.
Robert Benson, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Benson and Co.)
John F. Blemmich, Esq. (Messrs. Frederick Huth and Co.)
Robert A. Heath, Esq. (Messrs. Heath and Co.)
Junius S. Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody and Co.)
William A. Quentell, Esq. (Messrs. Fruhling and Goschen).
Herman Stern, Esq. (Messrs. Stern Brothers).

GENERAL MANAGER—William Hope, Esq., V.C.

In consequence of numerous applications the Directors have agreed to accept Deposits in sums as low as 5*l.*, at a fixed rate of interest, and for periods not less than one year.

By order, WALTER A. MICHAEL, Secretary.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money
Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10*l.* to 300*l.* ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office 297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

BEFORE YOU FURNISH,
have an estimate from, or visit the Establishment of, BRANSBY BROTHERS, Furniture, Patent Bedsteads and Bedding Makers, Complete House Furnishers, Upholsterers, and Carpet Factors, 121 and 123, Old Kent-road, London, S.E. (next to Bricklayers' Arms Station). All goods warranted, and delivered carriage and packing free to any house in the kingdom. Established 1823.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK, *On each* THE BULL'S HEAD, *Package.*

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,
OBTAINED THE
ONLY PRIZE MEDAL
For "*Purity and Excellence of Quality.*"

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.
J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

THE
GENERAL FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY COMPANY
ARE NOW EXHIBITING
AN ENTIRELY NOVEL DESCRIPTION OF FURNITURE,
Manufactured expressly for them, of Native British Wood.
IT IS LIGHT, CHASTE, AND ELEGANT IN CHARACTER, AND
SUITABLE FOR FIRST-CLASS BED-ROOMS.

THE GENERAL FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY COMPANY, LIMITED
(F. J. ACRES, MANAGER),
24 AND 25, BAKER-STREET, W.

N.B. The Company's Illustrated Catalogue of Furniture is forwarded, post free, on application.

W. F. THOMAS AND CO.'S
PATENT SEWING MACHINES.
FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—(PRIZE MEDAL).

Constructed on principles which the experience of fifteen years has proved to be sound, and improved by recent modifications, these Machines maintain the high reputation which they acquired on their first introduction. They are adapted for Trade Purposes and for Family Use, and the work produced (alike on both sides) is unequalled for strength, beauty, regularity, and durability. HEMMING, BINDING, GATHERING, &c., may be accomplished with facility. Illustrated Catalogues and Specimens of the Work may be obtained of the Patentees,

W. F. THOMAS AND CO.,
66, NEWGATE-STREET, AND REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.
Charitable Institutions, &c., liberally treated.

THE LATE MR. WASHINGTON WILKS.

THE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

COMMITTEE.

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James Stansfeld, Esq., M.P.
James White, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Lucas, Esq.
William Hargreaves, Esq., Treasurer.
A. W. Paulton, Esq.
Edward Miall, Esq., Editor of the "Nonconformist.
William Evans, Esq., Chairman of the Emancipation Society.
Edmond Beales, Esq., M.A.
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John Richardson, Esq., and John Robert Taylor, Esq., Hon. Secretaries of the Garibaldi Committee.
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James Beal, Esq.
Charles Williams, Esq.
Mr. Castleden, 2, Bancroft-road, Stepney.
R. B. Reed, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
F. W. Chesson, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

Those who are familiar with the brief but active career of the late Mr. Wilks know that he was unceasing in his advocacy of Liberal principles, and that he placed his rare and noble powers of speech at the disposal of the public movements in which he was interested, with a total disregard of his own health or pecuniary interests. For example, last year—a year somewhat eventful in the history of our relations with America—he delivered scores of public addresses at the meetings of the Emancipation Society without remuneration. Mr. Wilks having unhappily died without being able to make an adequate provision for his widow and children, and their claims upon the generous feeling of Reformers being so unquestionable, the above committee has been formed in the hope that a considerable fund may be raised for their benefit. Subscriptions may be forwarded to William Hargreaves, Esq., the treasurer, 34, Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde Park, or to the hon. secretary, 65, Fleet-street.

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.
—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of thirty years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will be relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT
LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c
The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL INSINCERITY.

OUR readers are fully aware that another controversy has recently broken out respecting the personal insincerity of the Evangelical clergy, in subscribing to creeds which they afterwards condemn. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon some time since, in a sermon to his own flock, spoke some manly words on the virtual sanction given by that section of the Established Church to the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, not by their preaching, but by their strict conformity to the teaching of the Book of Common Prayer, in relation to the matter. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and the Rev. Dr. Octavius Winslow, of Bath, have publicly protested against what appears to them the breach of charity of which Mr. Spurgeon has been guilty, and the Rev. W. Landels, of Regent's Park Chapel, has lately come to the rescue of his friend and brother. Some letters have appeared in our own columns on the subject, and, we observe, it is now being taken up, on the one side or on the other, by several of our weekly contemporaries. For ourselves, we have nothing new to profess on the point in dispute, but, perhaps, our readers will not deem a few remarks on the controversy either mistimed or out of place.

We may observe, by way of preface, that it is a suggestive but extremely mournful fact that a difference of opinion on a question of this kind almost invariably refers to things theological or ecclesiastical. In the sporting world, for example, where, if common repute be trustworthy, men are not over nice in their distinctions between different shades of meaning, if a man should gain his admission into the betting circle by formally professing his belief that colts can only be properly reared under such and such conditions, and should spend the rest of his life in persuading others that there is no surer way of destroying colts than by observing such conditions, nobody would think it worth while to hold a dispute upon the man's sincerity. It is only where religion is concerned that words lose their ordinary meaning.

And we remark further that much as the above paragraph looks like a sarcasm, it is not intended as such. There is less definiteness in words when applied to spiritual than to secular subjects—there is less precision of thought in those who apply them—there is more scope for figurative language, and a more ready disposition to employ it. Words, plain enough in their original signification, have come, from constant use, to acquire different shades of meaning according as they are looked at from different theological positions, and it really *is* possible to put such a veil upon one's reason, and such a cheat upon one's conscience, by availing oneself of a *double entendre* in the use of words, as will enable him to say, without intending to deceive, that the post just before him is white, when the idea he has himself imbibed and which he intends to express, is that the post is black.

Once more, we distinguish broadly between what we call inchoate and complete insincerity. A man, for example, is destined by his parents for the clerical office in the Church of England. There is a valuable living in the gift of his father or his uncle, and he is marked out from early life to come into possession of it. He either does or does not reflect upon the responsibility which his office and its emoluments will impose upon him. If he does not, there is in the outset insincerity in assuming to be, and to care for, what unhappily, he is not and does not care for. If he does, and inquires, and takes an anodyne, under whatever guise, to still his restless conscience, still he has started upon a course of insincerity. Thenceforth, on either supposition, all the processes of the mind in relation to this are abnormal. There is an indisposition to assert independence of opinion in regard to it—a check is put upon the freedom of inquiry—pleas and arguments are heard in behalf of one side only—unsupported, perhaps broadly unreasonable, assertions in prejudice of the other side, are eagerly received. Authority sanctions, and philosophy commends, what interest clearly prescribes. The company that a man keeps, the maxims that he is taught to revere, the atmosphere he breathes from day to day, all give a turn to his modes of thought and a tone and colour to his standards of judgment—and when at last he is brought to assert that black is white, the insincerity is not in that particular assertion, but in the whole precedent course of mental discipline and experience which renders it possible for such a contradiction to be maintained without conscious lying. The feats to which conscience may be gradually educated are marvellous beyond conception—and it is seldom the last result, but the successive steps, of a long antecedent process of self-deception, which can be fairly taxed with absolute insincerity.

Let those who charge the Evangelical clergy with the falsehood of their subscriptions, or, at any rate, with the practical inconsistency of remaining in connection with an ecclesiastical system based upon the sacerdotal dogmas of which they earnestly disapprove, introvert their keen glances, and they may discover how possible it is, even with fair and honest intentions, to lay themselves open to precisely the same condemnation as they hesitate not to level against a certain section of the clergy. We know, for instance, that Mr. Spurgeon is as inexplicable a mystery to Mr. Christopher Nevile, as such men as Dr. Miller or Canon Stowell are to Mr. Spurgeon. Mr. Nevile cannot understand how an earnest and good man like the minister of the Surrey Tabernacle can hold the views he does of the spirituality of Christ's kingdom, and at the very same time, nay in the very same breath, proclaim his utter indifference as to whether the resources of the nation are or are not applied to the uprooting and overriding of that spirituality. There is as much inconsistency in Dissenters, as in Evangelical Churchmen, in maintaining the special doctrines they hold by talking only, and in declining to peril their usefulness by using in their favour any more decisive means. Many of those who most loudly accuse the clergy of insincerity in relation to their subscriptions, condemn themselves out of their own mouths. They do dishonour to Dissent as the others do dishonour to Evangelicism—profess it openly, talk about it loudly, and see no use in sacrificing their own position to advance it. They may think the comparison ill-natured—but they can hardly have formed a conception of the stumbling-block which their inconsistency throws across the path of those of the clergy who, awakening to the truth and importance of Nonconformist principles, have made a personal sacrifice for conscience' sake, and see no corresponding disposition on our side.

Our present object, however, is not to extenuate the guilt of one party or to turn the tables upon the other. We wish much rather to express our very profound regret that the incautiousness of some, and the keen dialectical skill of others, should tend to shift a most momentous public controversy from its true practical and religious grounds and objects to those which are personal, or, at best, concern a party only. Whether this or that man or class of men subscribe to the tenets of their faith sincerely, is a small matter in comparison of the question whether a bribed subscription to articles of religious faith be or be not conducive to godliness. If it be not, then surely they who see it in that light are bound to exercise their best influence to put an end to the system. "Let us first pull the beam out of our own eye, and then shall we see clearly to take the mote out of our brother's eye."

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

IT is about twenty years since an eloquent and well-known member of the Church of England sent up a fervid cry for LIBERTY. We cannot, at the present moment, do better than quote what he said:—"*We must have liberty*—not the chains and entanglement of a State protection, which, while it embraces, kills, and while it flatters, poisons; but only the freedom of the children of God who would speak their Father's voice, and bid men repent and be saved! Keep the Church as she is now—chain her down by your Statute-book as she is now chained down, without a voice to speak, a breath to breathe, an arm to uplift, with discipline defunct, and doctrine in the power of enemies, and I put it to you, is it in the common course of the probability of nature that she should long survive?"

What has not happened since Mr. Bennett of Frome uttered these memorable words? Twenty years! We have had the Hampden case in which a Chapter was compelled, against their judgment and conscience and under pain of civil punishment, to "elect" a Bishop; we have had a Gorham case, in which a Bishop has been compelled, in a matter involving religious doctrine, to obey the civil power; we have had an "Essays and Reviews" case, which has sustained in their benefices clergymen whom Convocation has condemned for damnable heterodoxy; and we have a Colenso case in which a colonial Bishop retains his office and his endowments despite the protest of all the Bishops of the English bench, and the combined opinion of the clergy. If the Church was chained down by the Statute-book when Mr. Bennett preached his sermon on the "Church, the Crown, and the State," what is she now? Her speech is treated as the idle wind; her arm, which then was weak enough, is now withered; if her discipline was at that time defunct, it is now "twice dead"; while of her doctrine it may be said, not merely that it is in the power of her enemies, but that she has scarcely any left.

It is under the painful impression of these facts that Dr. Pusey has again taken up his pen, and raised anew the cry for LIBERTY. He is angered because the Lord Chancellor has "abolished the belief in hell"; angered at the "jubilee of triumph among half-believers"; and full of despair when he considers that there is no hope of a more righteous judgment in the future unless the present Court of Appeal be abolished. Such facts as these humiliate him:—

> It is not at all improbable, in the present unhappy state of the educated classes, that one exercising the highest judicial functions should himself be an unbeliever, or a misbeliever, or an evil liver. What should such a one have to do with sitting in judgment on matters of faith? If such a one intellectually know anything of the doctrines of faith, it is by accident only. How should one judge impartially as to the doctrine of hell who has reason to wish that there should be none for those who live and die in the breach of some great commandment, or who himself disbelieves the Gospel?"

Liberty! Dr. Pusey says that the "iron grasp of the Tudors" is held "more tightly than ever" upon the free action of the Church, and that "it is time to cast off the anti-Christian tyranny of the State." But how to cast it off? Alas for Church nature, and alas for human nature! Dr. Pusey can think of only one way, viz., to go to the State and ask it to unbind the Church. He has an odd way of going. He darkly suggests that one of these days there will be something like a French Revolution here, when the Crown may stand in need of the English Church, as though that Church had ever yet, in English history, been faithful, in a great emergency, to the first estate. He calls upon Churchmen to "league together for the protection of the faith" by returning orthodox members to Parliament; and he suggests a general suspension of contributions for Church building and Church endowment, until the heresy legalising Court shall be modified. Of two circumstances Dr. Pusey seems utterly oblivious—first, that the decision is according to law and cannot be revoked excepting by special act of Parliament, for which he does not dream of asking; and secondly, that the Church, or such members of it as may choose to do so, may free themselves at any moment. The Oxford ecclesiastic says, "Let the Church ask for the liberties Dissenters enjoy." Ask? It can have them in a moment by paying their price, without asking. All that it has to do is to give up its external advantages, if advantages they may be called. But the fact is that Dr. Pusey values these far more than the liberty for which he cries. Neither the purity nor the freedom of the Church is worth anything to him or his party compared with the trappings of the State harness. The Church—if we may personify it—knows this as well as we know it, and as well as Dr. Pusey himself knows it. All, therefore, that it has to do is to snap its fingers and go on its way. Men that will not free themselves are not worth freeing. Men who shout for liberty, but will make no sacrifice to obtain it, invite the ridicule, indifference, and contumely which they are sure to receive.

There is another cry to the same effect in the *Clerical Journal*, only it is rather more mildly uttered. Oddly enough, also, Dr. Pusey would certainly not join in it. In an article on "English Mariolatry," the writer expresses the hope that the proceedings in the monastery at Norwich, of which we gave an account in our last number, will open the eyes of all who may have been blinded by the assertion that Brother Ignatius and his disciples are English Churchmen. The *Journal* demands that the freedom which they have shall "not be exercised within the precincts of the Church of England." But if Dr. Pusey can establish, or assist to establish, nunneries, why may not Brother Ignatius establish monasteries? The thing is legal, we have no doubt, and as far as its usefulness is concerned, it is quite as good as, and not more scandalous, than many other features of the Church of England, private patronage and the sale of livings for instance.

High Churchmen always contend that the Crown does not appoint a bishop, but that the office is conferred upon him by election and the laying on of hands. This question will be decided in Bishop Colenso's case; but, meantime, the words of the Patent appointing Dr. Crowther have been published. The Royal licence, directing the Archbishop to consecrate Dr. Crowther, ran as follows:—"We do, by this our licence under our royal signet and sign manual, authorise and empower you, the said Rev. Samuel Adjai Crowther, to be Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the said countries in Western Africa beyond the limits of our dominions." If this is a fair specimen of a patent for a clerical bishopric, Dr. Colenso is safe.

The Clerical Congress at Bristol, to be held next month, is to have an opposition. It is known that these meetings have been organised mainly by High-Church agencies, as they are certainly made to serve High-Church purposes. It is decided therefore that the Low Churchmen shall also have a Congress, to be held at Ipswich. The *Record* has hitherto doubted the wisdom of these meetings, but it now sees their great importance. In fact there is nothing equal to a Church Congress for doing all kinds of good. It shades off its new opinions, but not in a manner to illustrate the "unity" of the Church—

> We see no benefit likely to accrue from assemblies in which High Churchmen, Low Churchmen, Broad Churchmen, and that huge body called "men of no extreme views," are all mingled together. What fellowship has Bishop Colenso with Dr. Pusey? What concord has Dean Stanley with Dr. M'Neile? What harmony can there be between Dr. Williams and Archdeacon Denison? A Congress consisting of such discordant elements appears to us a ridiculous anomaly. It could not work. If men spoke out their opinions there would be a hot debate. If they kept their opinions to themselves they might as well be at home.

The Bristol Congress is likely to suffer another loss. Archdeacon Denison has written to say that his conscience will not allow him to take part in its proceedings while the Dean of Bristol remains connected with it. The Dean has, accordingly, and in the handsomest manner, withdrawn. The cause of the Archdeacon's wrath is that the Dean, a short time since, married a divorced lady.

"The scarcity of curates" is again enlarged upon in a letter to the *Times* of yesterday, the writer of which informs us that—

> A curate is, in fact, a journeyman; he must be content to follow the directions of his incumbent, and to take such portions of the duty in church and in the parish as are assigned to him; he is liable to be removed at the caprice of his employer; he is now ineligible for many curacies after 35 years of age; he cannot legally purchase a next presentation to a benefice, even if he has the money required; nor is he allowed to enter any other profession, nor to accept a secular or mercantile situation, after a servitude of 20 years' duration, with perhaps a wife and family dependent on him for their support.

This, he adds, is his own case:—

> My own case is one out of hundreds, and may serve to illustrate the causes which keep our numbers so low. I have had the sole or senior charge of parishes varying in population from 14,000 to 5,000, and after nearly 15 years I seem no nearer to preferment than when I was ordained. It is true that I have not asked for a living, and perhaps I never shall ask for one.

Like Dr. Pusey, this writer can think of no remedy but "Parliament." The Church really never seems to be satisfied with its quantity of law. We should have thought that it had had enough of it in its day, and yet there is a craving for more. It would be impossible, apparently, for the Church to go or to do right unless made to do so by that omnipotent "Parliament."

The *Saturday Review* having given its opinion of Dissenting Colleges and the Dissenting ministry, has indulged in some observations on Dissenting architecture. We are sorry that we cannot please our contemporary in anything, as the following will show:—

> In noticing the declensions or degradations to which church architecture is practically liable, it is hardly a digression to remark the vagaries of Dissent in quest of a style in which to embody its proper characteristics. As you can tell a shopkeeper from a gentleman, although all the repositories of Bond-street and St. James's-street have lavished their material upon the outer man, so you can, by an infallible diagnosis, detect the conventicular Gothic. The feebleness of it lies in the fact that it has no idea to express, and therefore small blame to its defectiveness of expression. "My dear madam," said an artist once to a lady of faultless feature who sat to him, "do call up an expression!" But there was not beneath the simpering symmetry of her face, any more than in the glossy satin of her dress, the source from which expression springs, and so the canvas merely perpetuated the vacuity of the original. And so it is with the architectural features of "Little Bethel" and its brethren, whether in stucco or stone. Those features are, in effect, mean and dowdy. They labour under their exceeding negativeness. Their essence is *non*-conformity, and therefore their device of form is a thing of nought. We have in our eye, as we write, a would-be elegant compound structure of the Congregational persuasion. The main pile is the place of worship, attached to which by an isthmus of school-building is a peninsula of quasi-parsonage. No expense has been spared. The materials are good, or even fine, and the workmanship finished. There is no shoddy in it, and nothing slipshod about it; neither is there any shoddy or anything slipshod in or about a well-to-do greengrocer in his Sunday clothes; and this is just the point of excellence which the conventicular Gothic has managed to reach. It now has superseded the stone facade with hinder continuations of brick, which, since front and wings only were meant to be visible, may be termed the "cherubic" style of architecture. It has perhaps ceased to utilise its spires by making them the chimneys of the heating apparatus, although we have lately seen such an use of them in a provincial town of "first-water" celebrity. But there is something about its style which affects us like a dropped aspirate. The best of its practical results, however, is that, just as our well-to-do greengrocer is unconscious of the difference between himself and that which he seeks to imitate, so the pastor and his congregation at Jericho can only see that their new windows are "more pointeder" than the "pointedest" in the neighbouring cathedral, and feel sure that they have secured the genuine style. Not only in edifice but in other points of costume our Dissenting brethren are laying on thick the varnish of ceremonial which their fathers abhorred. They have only to persuade their congregations, and there is no Court of Arches or Privy Council to impugn the folk-thing of pew-renters. With them *vox populi* is *vox Dei*. Thus they go ahead, without scruple or reproach. We may soon expect to see the cross without and the surplice within, and whatever else they have gnashed their teeth at for centuries. They would en-church themselves as a compliment to un-churching *the* Church; but the result is still *ephippia bos piger*, still our baker or greengrocer without a crumb or a seed upon his Sunday array. The old Roman satirist did but prefigure this mimetic aspect of Nonconformity when he said:—
>
> Gallia causidicos docuit facunda Britannos,
> De conducendo loquitur jam rhetore Thule.

The Particular Baptists have learned architecture from the Plymouth Brethren, and the Bible Christians are talking of hiring an organist. A "Lady Huntingdon's" congregation has decided on adopting the weekly offertory. The very Quakers are narrowing their brims and darkening their drab. Old landmarks are being removed from before our eyes. To what eccentrities of divergence our Dissenting brethren may come we may be excused from predicting; we only venture to forebode that they will still agree to differ.

Last time the *Saturday* wrote about us we were cheesemongers; now, with a fertility of imagination and command of language almost to be envied, we are said to be "bakers and greengrocers." Our places of worship affect the *Saturday* "like a dropped aspirate." There is some truth, we daresay, in the remark that what it is pleased to term the "Conventicular Gothic," is rather feeble, and that it lacks an idea. The feebleness arises from want of genius in the architects we employ. And the "idea"? It would, we are afraid, take many Ruskins to give us the idea of Church Gothic. It is easy, after reading Mr. Ruskin, to cant about such things, but it is nothing but cant after all. How many bishops or Deans could tell us what particular idea their respective cathedrals express? We should rather like to see our Reviewer under cross examination on this subject. We doubt if he would be found to know more about the matter than a "greengrocer." The truth is that there are probably not five hundred places of worship in all England that express an idea. The cause is the same as in the other case—viz., that the architects have no ideas to be expressed. We do not employ artists: we employ ornamental builders. The result is—what we see.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

The following letter from Mr. H. J. Preston appears in the *Inquirer* of last Saturday:—

> As a Unitarian member of the executive committee of the Liberation Society, I emphatically deny that the "leaders of that society are bound together by an orthodox creed." I assert, in the plainest and most direct terms, from my own personal experience, that creed has nothing whatever to do with the management of that society, and that every man, be his religious opinions what they may, is welcomed as a fellow-labourer, if only he desire to emancipate religion from the thraldom of the State yoke. I speak of my own knowledge when I say that Unitarians alone are to blame for not being more numerously represented upon the executive committee and council of the society, and that during the two years in which I have been on the committee other Unitarians have been solicited to join both the one and the other, some of whom have consented, and others have from various reasons declined. Again, I deny "that the object of their society is dictation"; by the word "their," "Noncon." means the secretary and committee of the society.
>
> The society is, I rejoice to say, yearly increasing in influence. Its income was 500*l.* larger last year than in 1862. It is a recognised body in all ecclesiastico-political matters, and has considerable weight in electoral and Parliamentary struggles. Looking to the strennous, and in many cases successful, exertions which have been made during the present Parliament to resist the progress of liberal legislation on ecclesiastical matters, and to return members pledged to a policy of intolerance, the committee were compelled to consider what means could be adopted to counteract the activity of their opponents. The course which they advised their friends to adopt is well known, and its success at Exeter has excited the wrath of your correspondent. In the course thus recommended by the committee, and supported and approved, be it remembered, by large and influential meetings held at Plymouth, Bristol, Norwich, Manchester, and other places, there is no dictation. We simply say, in our opinion the great question of the day is the necessity of emancipating religion from all State interference, and of recognising in the fullest and most unqualified manner the equality in the eye of the law of all persons, no matter what their religious opinions may be. We think that those who agree with us in this opinion have hitherto been too supine, and have not availed themselves of their legitimate electoral influence. We say to them, show your strength, which at present is not appreciated; take every legitimate opportunity to agitate the subject—and of these one of the most favourable is an election; in every case use your own discretion according to the means at your command as to whether you will put forward a candidate of your own, abstain from voting, or vote for the best candidate you can find irrespective of the spiritual topics advocated by the society. Thus, then, so far as the society is concerned, the utmost freedom is left to each constituency to act as it thinks proper. Indeed, it must be so; for the committee have no power to enforce obedience to any tactics they may prefer. How different is this to the dictation employed by the Church party, who resort to exclusive dealing, and in some cases landowners refuse to take as tenants persons who are not at all events professing members of the State Church. Let candidates by all means be honest, but let electors be honest too, and let them be encouraged to vote according to their conscientious convictions. The committee of the Liberation Society are actuated by no "selfish notions" in the policy they have proposed. They have nothing to gain by freedom of religion in which all Nonconformists, including your irate correspondent, will not participate. They desire "to promote the general good of all." They may be mistaken in the policy they have recommended—they do not affect infallibility—but they are not likely to be convinced of their mistake by a person who, when invited to attend to discuss a subject of so much importance, thinks proper to stay away, and afterwards vent his feelings in an anonymous letter of abuse.

MR. SPURGEON AND THE EVANGELICAL CLERGY.

In our last number we briefly stated that the Rev. W. Landels, of Regent's-park Chapel, had preached a sermon on the subject of Baptismal Regeneration, in which he justified the position taken up by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. The text chosen by Mr. Landels was Mark xvi. 16—"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." He began his sermon thus:—

> I have announced my intention of delivering a discourse this morning on the subject of Baptismal Rege-

neration, and therein reviewing the recent controversy between Mr. Spurgeon and certain clergymen of the Church of England. Those of you who hear me regularly are aware that I am not in the habit of introducing controverted questions into my pulpit ministrations, nor even of giving prominence to those points of minor importance in which we differ from other Christians; and it may not be out of place that I should give some reasons for thus deviating from my usual course. My great reason is, that, owing to the interest excited, the present is a favourable opportunity for calling the attention of those who may hear me to what I believe to be the teaching of Scripture on the subject of baptism, and thereby disseminating that portion of Scripture truth, which, though it be not of first importance, is nevertheless intimately connected not only with the Church of Christ, but with the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel. A second and subordinate reason is, that, believing Mr. Spurgeon to have rendered valuable service to the cause of Christ by the sermon which has occasioned this controversy, I think he deserves the sympathy and support of those who agree with him, under the persecution to which he is now exposed. . .

Let me remark that the question is not, whether Mr. Spurgeon has been so guarded in his language as he might and should have been? I do not, for my part, profess to endorse every word he has uttered. He is accustomed to speak out plainly and strongly what he believes. And it may be that in this case he has spoken a little too strongly and uncharitably of men whom we highly esteem. This is to be regretted; but it is a very minor fault in a sermon of such sterling excellence, and does not affect the ground which he takes in his sermon as to the propriety of clergymen using the language of the Prayer-book, and applying it to baptism as administered in the ten thousand churches of the land. He *may* have spoken harshly and uncharitably, and yet it may be true nevertheless that they are highly reprehensible in speaking as the Prayer-book requires them to speak of the baptized millions of our country. Making all necessary abatement from the undue strength of his language, in so far as it questions individual sincerity, it seems to me that his representation is sadly true. And I regret deeply that one whose praise is in all the churches, should have neutralised its force by what I must deem the uncalled-for publication of a letter remonstrating with Mr. Spurgeon on his want of charity. I should not have expected that where a brother had spoken out so faithfully, Mr. Noel would have used his influence to shield the clergymen of the Establishment—(as their exultant reference to his letter shows he has done)—from the force of his remarks, especially when his own statements as to the insincerity which the use of the Prayer-book tends to foster, go far to justify all that Mr. Spurgeon has said. I wish devoutly that he had thrown his great weight into the opposite scale by remonstrating with those who use, on the most solemn occasions, words whose most obvious meaning differs from their convictions, rather than with one who at the expense of much obloquy and persecution has dared to say what he firmly believes.

Again, the question is not, whether Evangelical clergymen are good men? We admit the goodness, the eminent godliness, of many whom we know. If Mr. Spurgeon means to deny this—which I do not think he does—I for one must differ from him. But it does not follow that because men are good, all that they do is right. Evil systems generally depend on the countenance of some good men for support. If only the bad patronised them, they could not exist. And the thing most to be deplored in relation to this baptismal question is, that so many good men are found supporting an evil system, and using language which to the common understanding does not harmonise with their belief. We dare not question their goodness, but, believing them to be good, we cannot understand how, while they denounce the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, they can with a good conscience give God thanks for having regenerated every baptized child. To us it appears very much like a good man lying unto God.

Once more, the question is not, are there no faults among Dissenters? We frankly confess that there are many. But we venture to suggest to our friends who remind us of them, as if by censuring us they justified themselves, that there is a great difference between faults which are the result of the defectiveness of human nature, and faults which an ecclesiastical system originates and conserves. Our services are faulty, because our characters are so. But the constitution of our churches is such that there is no fault which may not be remedied—which will not be remedied as we ourselves advance to a higher state of spirituality; whereas the constitution of the Established Church is such, that the evils of which we complain cannot be remedied except by the consent and as the deed of the State. There may be, as we are told, sameness in our prayers; but that is solely owing to the men who pray. Were *they* different, the prayers might be distinguished both by variety and fervour; whereas in the Establishment the sameness of their prayers is prescribed for them by law. They cannot pray otherwise than they do, until Parliament shall so ordain. In a word, we have retained our Christian liberty, so that nothing hinders our churches being improved, so soon as by our advancing character and intelligence we become capable of improving them; whereas the Church of England, by her union with the State, deprives her of the liberty of accommodating her services to her spiritual want. We have no master but Christ, and may do in the Church whatever Christ requires. The Church of England is under thraldom to an earthly power, and must do or leave undone, as that earthly power commands—whether Christ requires it or not.

Mr. Landels then proceeds to discuss two questions: First, "Do the Scriptures teach that men are regenerated by or in baptism?" which he, of course, answers in the negative; and, secondly, "How far the language of the Prayer-book is consistent with their belief; or, in other words, whether or not the Prayer-book teaches the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration?" Having quoted and commented on various passages in the Catechism and Prayer-book, Mr. Landels says:—

Can any doubt, after this, that the Church teaches its children to believe that they are regenerated—made the subjects of a spiritual and saving change—in baptism? If it does not, we should like to know how it could—how the framers of its formularies could have used words better fitted for that purpose. All the special pleading and ingenious interpretations of which men are capable, will never make them take any other meaning. As Mr. Spurgeon says, "No process, short of violent wresting from their plain meaning, can make them say anything else."

Can any one who candidly considers these quotations from the Prayer-book, wonder at our perplexity, when we find Evangelical clergymen, who do not believe in Baptismal Regeneration, declaring their unfeigned assent and consent to such language, and regularly using it, moreover, on the most solemn occasions—even giving thanks to the Almighty for having done what, according to their own belief, He has not done? Is it a wonder that, with all our charity, we can find no explanation of their procedure consistent with high-minded integrity, and with unflinching fidelity to the claims of Christ? We do not say *there is no explanation*, but we confess our inability to find one. *We do not condemn*, but they must excuse us, if we say that *we cannot understand them*. Would they not deem us uncharitable, we should like to ask—and we hope they will so far forgive us as to pardon the question—"Brethren, do ye so cordially approve of the language of the Prayer-book that ye would use it if you were free? Were ye ministers of a free church—a church which recognises no authority but that of Christ—or did the Church of which ye are ministers leave you free to use the Baptismal Service or not—does it so accord with your views of Christian truth, that ye would use it from choice? Do ye not wound your conscience a little, in order—I do not say that you may be ministers of a Church whose worldly emoluments are so large, and which presents so many splendid prizes—but of a church whose *prestige* adds to your influence and opportunities of usefulness—forgetting that ye ought not to do evil that good may come? Alas! we have a partial answer to these questions in the demand raised by some of your members for a revision of the Prayer-book—that very Prayer-book for which, in your controversies with us, ye are so ready to contend. There may be another explanation, but the only one which occurs to us is the fact that ye are not free. Ye receive the State pay, and ye must pray and profess to believe as the State prescribes. Ye have sold your Christian freedom for your ecclesiastical emoluments, and are in bondage, not only to your own people, but to all classes in the State—even to the Dissenters whom ye patronise or despise. As taxpayers and voters, we are—we blush to say it—your masters among others. Through our representatives we have our share in determining what Articles ye shall believe, and what prayers ye shall use. Nor can we relieve your consciences, until your various taskmasters shall be sufficiently agreed to make the alterations for which some of you pray. Yet blame us not for your bondage. There is a way to freedom of which ye may avail yourselves now. Some of our number have tried and have found it, though rough, so bracing and healthful, that they cordially recommend it to you. Would to God that you would avail yourselves of it! Cease from your unholy alliance with an earthly power. Cease from calling any man master in matters in which ye should recognise no master but Christ. Let not a regard for emoluments, or *prestige*, or influence, or usefulness, or anything else, rob you of the liberty which belongs to the meanest servant of Christ. We love and esteem you now for you work's sake, while we lament your thraldom. Then, we shall bless you for the testimony ye have borne to the supremacy of conscience; and rejoice in your courage for having dared to claim for yourselves the freedom wherewith Christ makes His people free."

On the preceding Sunday the Rev. Dr. Octavius Winslow, of Bath, preached on the same subject from the text, "Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." The following is the principal passage in his discourse:—

I will give place to no man living in my profound abhorrence of the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration. I believe it to be one of the most insidious, ensnaring, and fatal heresies which the genius of error ever invented. From the treacherous side of this plank, gory with the blood of souls, thousands have slidden into the dark abyss,—substituting an outward, visible rite for the internal work of the Holy Ghost in the spiritual regeneration of the soul. The Lord keep us from this fatal delusion, and give us all to experience that new birth, without which we cannot enter heaven! But, repugnance to this doctrine, and a solemn protest against its dissemination, does not necessarily involve a violation of Christian charity, an impeachment of the piety, integrity, and honesty of any order of Christian men, or the excommunication of any one branch of the Christian Church. To denounce the Evangelical clergy of the Church of England, because they do not preach the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration; to stigmatise their conduct on this ground as "equivocal and shuffling," their course as "inconsistent and dishonest," as "one of the gravest pieces of immorality perpetrated in England," as ministers "whose friendship honest men neither ask nor accept," is to come under the censure, in its greatest breadth, which our Divine Master once pronounced upon those who breathed a like spirit of condemnation. "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of." I have no right to stand between God and a man's conscience. Who made me a judge of my brother? To his own Master he stands or falls. It were an impertinence and a presumption in me to foist my interpretation of any article of faith subscribed to by a body of godly men, either upon their conscience or their ministry. It is enough for me that the Evangelical clergy of the Church of England ignore, as I ignore, the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, and preach, many of them with far more simplicity and power than I preach, the glorious Gospel of the blessed God. My firm conviction is, that not one of the 9,000 Evangelical clergy of this land really believes that the Church of England teaches that doctrine. He honestly believes the contrary, and so he subscribes and so he preaches. I have heard many of them assert that, had the decision in the Gorham case been adverse to their convictions of truth—in other words, had the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council pronounced that the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration was the true teaching of the Church of England—they would have seceded from her ministry. I am bound, therefore, in the exercise of Christian charity, to believe that the Evangelical clergy do not interpret the Articles as teaching this doctrine, and therefore cannot justly be denounced as "swearing to one thing, and preaching another," thus guilty, in its most appalling sense, of perjury and dishonesty. That there are many of the clergy who so interpret the Articles, and who so preach them, I believe. But my business is not with them. It is with those who do not so interpret, and who do not so preach them.

In order to show the wide-spread interest which has resulted from the publication of Mr. Spurgeon's sermon, we (*Wesleyan Times*) have collected the titles of no less than twenty-six separate works intended more or less as replies to Mr. Spurgeon. The verdict of those who have examined most of the works is, they fail as replies, Mr. Spurgeon's first sermon remaining unanswered. There are many other articles in newspapers, and one other separate "reply" which we have seen. Mr. Spurgeon himself has a reply in the press to the letter of the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel.

THE BISHOP OF NATAL AND HIS CLERGY.

About sixty of the South African clergy, almost all in the diocese of Capetown and Grahamstown, have signed a memorial address to their Metropolitan and to the Bishops of South Africa, in which they protest against Dr. Colenso resuming his episcopal functions, and declare that they cannot recognise him as a bishop of their Church, or hold communion with him should he return to his diocese.

The *Times* publishes the following letter from Dr. Colenso:—

Sir,—There appeared yesterday in your columns a list of clergy, describing themselves as ministering in the Church in South Africa, who have addressed, it appears, a document to "the bishops of the Church in South Africa," in which they "protest against any attempt on my part" to return to my diocese, should her Majesty be advised to set aside, as null and void, the recent proceedings of Bishop Gray; and, further "declare" that if I do return "they cannot recognise me as a bishop of this Church," or "hold communion with me."

As I have no intention of forsaking the communion of the Church of England as by law established for that of the Church of South Africa, or, as it is here styled, the Church *in* South Africa, I am not affected by the above intimation. Nor should I, indeed, under any circumstances, attach much value to such a "declaration," knowing under what various influences such signatures are usually obtained, and knowing also that if such a row of names is, as the Bishop of St. David's has said, of little real importance even in England, it must be regarded as of far less significance in a case like this, where the peculiar circumstances of colonial clergy have to be taken into consideration.

I observe, for instance, that three of these clergy were reported in the last blue-book as mere catechists—men of a limited education, but who have been ordained to meet the urgent necessities of a colonial diocese; and, probably, many others belong to the same class. I am aware also that the threat has been used in the case of one, at least, of the most able missionaries in my own diocese that if he did not comply with the orders of the Metropolitan, and read in his church the (so-called) "sentence of deposition," his license would be withdrawn, and his name would be struck off from the list of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It is right I should add that this society had given no authority of the Bishop of Capetown to use this mode of intimidation in the case of any of its missionaries, and had, in fact, declined to comply with the bishop's request that no draught should be honoured from any of the clergy of my diocese which was not countersigned by himself or his commissary.

Meanwhile, will you allow me to append the following names of clergy of the Church of England, in the diocese of Capetown and Grahamstown, who appear not to have signed the "declaration" in question? It is possible that one or more of these may have died or left his cure since the last blue-book was published, or may be at the present time in England, and would have signed it if still at the Cape. But, subject to such exceptions, the following list of dissentients will be found, I believe, to be substantially correct, or there may be even more. I do not, of course, assume that these clergymen, all or any of them, agree with my views; probably most of them strongly dissent from them. But I do infer that they are resolved not to anticipate her Majesty's decision upon my case, and that they do not intend to follow the example of the Bishop of Capetown in repudiating the judgments of the Privy Council and the Court of Arches, disavowing the Royal supremacy, "as well in all *spiritual* or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal," within "this realm, and all other her Highness's dominions and countries," and renouncing the "Church of England, with its laws and its *liberties*," for the "Church of (in) South Africa," which as the Bishop of Capetown says, while "receiving the standards and formularies of the Church of England," is "not bound by any interpretations put upon those standards by existing ecclesiastical courts in England, or by the decisions of such Courts in matters of faith."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

J. W. NATAL.

23, Sussex-place, Kensington, Sept. 2.

The names of upwards of twenty of the South African clergy follow.

DR. PUSEY ON THE JUDGMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

An important manifesto has just been put forth by the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the well-known Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, on the subject of the recent decision by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of "Essays and Reviews." The rev. Professor has published the case submitted to the Attorney-General and Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C., and their answer, with a long preface. He says that, as to Mr. Wilson's case, "the Lord Chancellor did for those who trusted in him, and not our Lord or His Church, abolish the belief in hell"; and that, as to Dr. Williams's case, "there was a jubilee of triumph among half-believers as if all barriers were thrown down, and disbelief might have its free course." After analysing the nature of the judgment, the effect of which, the Doctor insists, "is very narrow indeed," he says that "the Lord Chancellor has gone out of

his way to affirm that the Church of England does not teach what it plainly does teach. He declares that there was no proof that, in the mind of the Church of England, the English word 'everlasting' meant 'lasting for ever.'"

"Is there any hope," asks the Doctor, "of any more righteous judgment in the future? Certainly none, if the present Court of Appeal be retained. The terms of theology are as well known and definite as those of common law. The theological meaning of 'everlasting,' 'hell,' 'canonical,' 'Scripture,' 'inspiration,' is as definitely known as that of 'manslaughter,' 'felony,' 'larceny,' 'treason,' 'libel.' Those whose whole lives have been devoted to the laborious study of human law are likely to make mistakes as to theology—there being, further, no security that any of the non-theological judges should be even a Christian."

He then proceeds to say:—

It is not at all improbable, in the present unhappy state of the educated classes, that one exercising the highest judicial functions should himself be an unbeliever, or a misbeliever, or an evil liver. What should such a one have to do with sitting in judgment on matters of faith? If such a one intellectually know anything of the doctrines of faith, it is by accident only. How should one judge impartially as to the doctrine of hell who has reason to wish that there should be none for those who live and die in the breach of some great commandment, or who himself disbelieves the Gospel?

Dr. Pusey charges Mr. H. B. Wilson with having, in a letter to a contemporary since the judgment, "identified himself with those who deny eternal punishments, having obtained the concurrence of the archbishops in his acquittal, on the plea that he had not denied them." After very severely handling the Lord Chancellor for his alleged tricky and non-natural interpretation of the law—for "his poisoning the springs of English justice for ages in matters of faith"—and for his "profanation of justice"—Dr. Pusey exclaims, "How long shall the patience of the English Church be abused? Tudor protection is withdrawn from it, piece by piece; the iron grasp of the Tudors is held more tightly than ever upon its free action." By an analogy from French history, he urges that the English Crown may stand in need of the aid of the English Church, and the State may wish that it had not weakened her.

"It will be unwise for politicians to try the endurance of the Church too long. It is a new thing, since the days of the last revolution, to hear persons who had been the most devoted of her sons speak of a 'Free Church.' It was a far less injury which rent the Establishment in Scotland asunder." The unjust decision, says the distinguished writer, does not alter the doctrine of the Church of England. We have men's consciences on our side, "however the Lord Chancellor may profane justice."

"Will the Church of England require that the court which has shown itself so partial, so dishonest, which—had it been a matter of human property—would not have dared so openly to profane justice, should be reformed?"

"Is the Church to be really a mere arena for jugglers' tricks?" The answer to these questions Dr. Pusey puts practically thus:—Parliament gives sooner or later what is asked. Dissenters get everything they demand; let the Church ask for the liberties Dissenters enjoy. Churchmen can now make their voices felt. Let the State give income to whom it will, but let the Church have power to suspend heretics from preaching. "It is time to cast off this anti-Christian tyranny of the State. Pledges have been in fashion, and a general election is at no great distance. Let Churchmen, on the principle of the Anti-Corn Law League, league themselves together for the protection of the faith." Let them support no candidate for Parliament who will not pledge himself to do what in him lies to reform this Court of Privy Council, and besiege Parliament until it is reformed. It has been suggested that no church should be offered for consecration, no sums given for the building of churches which by consecration should become the property of the present Church of England, no sums given for endowment in perpetuity, until the present heresy-legalising court shall be modified. This will show our rulers that we are in earnest. Such is the substance of this curious document.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT MALINES.

The Catholic Congress was opened at Malines on the 31st August by the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, and was attended by more than 4,000 persons. The Pope's name was received with cries not only for his spiritual but for his temporal sovereignty. "*Vive Pio Nono!*"—"*Vive le Pape Roi!*" M. de Montalembert did not attend the Congress this year; and report says he dissents from the present political policy of the Church of Rome. Cardinal de Mérode, the Pope's Minister of War, was unable to attend; in fact, his Eminence is laid up ill in Paris. Baron Gerlach was chosen President, and proceeded immediately to dilate on the divine miracle which unites in the Papacy "so much force and so much weakness." "God willed it so, gentlemen, to show that all this force comes from Him." "The Papacy," said Baron Gerlach, "forgets injuries, and responds only by acts of beneficence," and quoted as an example Pius VII.'s intercession for Napoleon at St. Helena:—"Religion alone, gentlemen, can raise souls so high."

The first day's sitting concluded with the vote of an address of devotedness to the Sovereign Pontiff. It was immediately sent by telegraph to Cardinal Antonelli, to be transmitted to his Holiness. The address begins by saying that the members of the Congress humbly prostrate themselves at the feet of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. The address then goes on to say:—

Attached to the Holy Roman See, mother and mistress of all the churches, by the bonds of a strict obedience, and by the most filial love, we come, most Holy Father, to offer to you, divinely predestined to the care of the sheep and of the lambs, to the government of the pastors and of the faithful, the respectful expression of these sentiments. We recognise solemnly in all their plenitude the rights of your supreme authority. You are the priest *par excellence*; the incorruptible guardian and the infallible interpreter of the Divine verities; the pilot of that mystical vessel which leads humanity regenerated by the blood of Jesus Christ to the shores of its eternal destinies. At the same time as your spiritual power we recognise also, most Holy Father, the temporal power which is its providential bulwark. The more the pontifical royalty is attacked and misunderstood the more ardently we apply ourselves to its defence—the more we condemn the sacrilegious usurpations of which it is the object, the more closely we rally ourselves around the Holy See—the fruitful and inexhaustible source of truth and of justice, against which the league of the unbelieving and the impious has for ages used its efforts. Assembled at Malines to cement the union of the Catholics, to develop Catholic works, to co-operate, in the degree which becomes laymen, for the defence of our Mother Church, we proceed to open our second session by this solemn profession of our faith, of our submission, of our love. May it be received with kindness by your Holiness, and obtain for us one of those paternal benedictions which give to hearts with good intentions confidence, strength, and peace, and have spread themselves from the time of St. Peter to that of Pius IX. as a beneficent dew *urbi et orbi*, over the city and over the world.

The submissive and respectfully-devoted Sons of your Holiness.

The Bishop of Orleans, in his address to the Congress at the third day's sitting, stated that his visit was occasioned by the deplorable defeat of the clerical party in the elections in Belgium. "The hour of adversity," he said, "is the hour for salutary counsels, generous resolutions, and faithful friendships." His address was devoted to the subject of popular education. The sole idea which he enforced upon the audience was that secular education was not only indissolubly connected with religious, but that it must always be communicated by the priesthood. Consequently he urged them to open their purses and their hearts towards increasing the number of convents, by which the education of the people should be conducted. The reverend prelate was frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience, and was saluted with enthusiastic cheering when he sat down. The fifth section has been occupied in discussing the best means of creating a healthy public opinion in a Catholic sense. M. Digard, an advocate of the Paris bar, proposed the establishment of three international journals—one of them political, another purely religious, and a third satirical, a kind of *Punch*, *Charivari*, or *Kladderadatsch*, but devoted to Catholic interests. M. Digard's motion was supported by M. H. Lasserre and M. Dechamps, but the section did not think proper to establish new international journals, and contented itself with recommending the journals published in Brussels to assume an international character by devoting their columns less exclusively to the affairs of Belgium. The Abbé Huybrechts insisted on the necessity of moralising the popular songs, which he thought could not fail to have a beneficial result. The section of fine arts came to the conclusion that it was not advisable strictly to forbid to artists the study of the naked figures of ancient art, and the section of Christian economy adopted a resolution entreating manufacturers, in the name of the Gospel and of their own interests, not to allow women and children to be over-worked in their establishments. In the section of the central committee a general resolution was proposed, energetically repelling the accusation that the Catholics are anxious to re-establish, for the benefit of the religious orders, either mortmain or any other system derogating from the common law; but it was rejected after a long debate. Another resolution in the same sense, but limited to Belgium, was carried. It would appear from these votes that the section considers the privilege of mortmain worth retaining wherever the laws allow it, but that it must be dispensed with in countries where it is forbidden.

One of the speakers at the Congress, who was received with very great enthusiasm, urged that a great nationality of faith ought to be organised in the world, of which Rome should be the centre, the heart, and the head. Differences of race, or the rights of kings, were of no importance; the sole sovereign should be, he said, the Pope.

Among the speakers at the meeting on Friday of the above congress were four priests. One of them was a celebrated Jesuit, Father Felix, whose speech was devoted to an attempt to reconcile the theory of an infallible church with liberty of conscience. An extraordinary scene at the close of his address is thus sketched by the correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*:—

The peroration of Father Felix's harangue (says the *Indépendance*) produced an inconceivable effect. "I propose to you," exclaimed Father Felix, raising his hands to heaven, "to terminate this sitting by a cheer in honour of Jesus Christ, our Lord and our Saviour." Transported with a holy delirium the assembly replied to this proposal by cries a hundred times repeated of "Vive Jésus-Christ!" One might indeed have believed oneself at a banquet, at the moment when the health of the host was proposed. All that was wanting was the champagne and the glasses. "Our Holy Father the Pope, and our Holy Mother the Holy Church," were shouted in the same fashion, and when the orator quitted the tribune the members of the Congress, wild with excitement, mounted on the chairs and the benches, waving their hats and their handkerchiefs, and crying with heads bare, "Vive la Père Felix, Vive les Jesuites!"

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. T. MANN, COWES.—The Rev. T. Binney acknowledges the receipt of the following:—The Rev. J. Spencer Pearsall, 1*l.* 1s.

ROMAN CATHOLIC WORSHIP IN PRISONS.—At the annual general session to be held at Preston on Thursday next, it will be proposed, "That, upon the recommendation of the visiting justices of the House of Correction at Preston, a sum not exceeding 40*l.* be granted for the purchase of the vestment, chalice, linen, crucifix, candlesticks, and other articles necessary to enable the Roman Catholic minister to celebrate the services of his Church."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND "LONG SERVICES."—We have been informed that the Prince and Princess of Wales show themselves favourable to shortening the long morning service, or rather three services, of the Church of England. We learned from an attendant at Sandringham Church, that when the Prince is at his country seat, he does not enter the little parish church till the second service, the Litany, commences; and that so well is his practice understood, that the clergyman has occasionally waited for him a short time before commencing that part.—*Freeman.*

THE COLONIAL EPISCOPATE.—There are five colonial bishops now residing in England, viz., Dr. C. H. Bromby, the recently consecrated Bishop of Tasmania, who is collecting funds and making other arrangements for the future welfare of his diocese; Dr. Hills, Bishop of British Columbia, who will return to his see at the close of the present year; Dr. G. Smith, Bishop of Victoria (Hong Hong); Dr. Austin, Bishop of Guiana; and Dr. J. W. Colenso, Bishop of Natal.

FINED FOR NON-ATTENDANCE AT THE PARISH CHURCH.—The attention of the Home Secretary has been called to the case of the man Watson, who was convicted a short time ago, at Driffield, for refusing to attend the parish church when commanded by his mistress. Sir Geo. Grey simply replies that the conviction was under the 4th Geo. IV., c. 34., for disobeying the orders of his employer, to whom he had hired himself for a year, and who desired him to attend a place of worship once every Sunday.

THE RECTORY OF BEDDINGTON, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Marsh, will have for its future incumbent the Rev. Alexander Henry Bridges, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, perpetual curate of Southover, near Horsham. He graduated in 1835, when he was fourth class in classics. The reverend gentleman is a son of the late Sir Henry Bridges, of Beddington. The living is worth 1,400*l.* a-year.

A RIVAL CHURCH CONGRESS.—A congress or aggregate meeting of clerical and lay members of the Church is to be held at Ipswich next month, in rivalry to that which commences its sittings in October at Bristol. The Ipswich meeting is to be entirely under the control of the Evangelical party, and doctrinal subjects, as well as those more directly appertaining to discipline, are to be discussed. The managers have laid down the basis on which they wish their congress to be held, and the principles on which they invite attendance. They say in their circular:—"The addresses at Ipswich next October will be delivered by the following clergymen among others:—The Rev. James Bardsley, of Manchester; the Rev. E. Garbett, of London; the Rev. E. Hoare, of Tunbridge-wells, and the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Birmingham. The subjects of the addresses will be as follows:—1. The Inspiration of Scripture. 2. The Atonement. 3. The Reality and Eternity of Future Punishment of the Wicked. 4. The Breadth, Freeness, and yet Exclusiveness of the Gospel. 5. The Rights and Duties of the Lay Members of the Church of England. 6. The Articles, Liturgy, and Subscription. 7. The Faults of the Evangelical Body of the Church of England. 8. The Best Mode of Presenting the Privileges of the Church of England to the Working Classes." As Claydon, the parish in which Brother Ignatius until lately officiated, is close to Ipswich, this congress will no doubt have a special reference to the proceedings recently enacted there.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICES.—On Sunday evening the first of the series of theatres which it is proposed to occupy during the next few months for the purpose of religious services—the Surrey in the Blackfriars-road—was opened, and received a very large congregation of a mixed character. The private boxes and the boxes generally were filled by persons to whom religious services were evidently no novelty, if a judgment may be formed from the readiness in which they joined in all that was done and the manner in which they sang the selected hymns. The pit was filled, many of those present being a class of persons seldom seen in churches or chapels, except, perhaps, in chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics. The rest were respectably-dressed persons, apparently working men and tradespeople. The galleries were not opened. The service was conducted by the Rev. Charles Jackson, M.A., secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. After the introductory prayers, singing, and reading of the Scriptures, Mr. Jackson delivered his sermon, which was founded on the 19th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, verse 10—"For the son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." After the sermon Toplady's well-known hymn, "Rock of ages, cleft for me," was sung with marked effect, and Mr. Jackson brought to a close a service which lasted an hour and a quarter by pronouncing the benediction. It was announced that the service next Sunday evening in the same place

will be conducted by the Rev. Benjamin Davies, of Greenwich, and that the Marylebone, Sadler's Wells, Standard, and Pavilion Theatres will be opened for similar religious services on the first Sunday evening in October.—*Times.*

FINCHLEY-COMMON.—The Rev. Thomas Hill, of Cheshunt, has accepted the pastorate of the new Congregational church here. During the erection of the handsome edifice which is being raised for Divine worship, the congregation will meet in the school-rooms, which have just been completed.

KENNINGTON—CARLISLE CHAPEL.—The Rev. T. Stephenson has accepted a unanimous and pressing invitation to the pastorate of this church, and will commence his labours, with every prospect of abundant usefulness, on the second Sabbath in October. Until that time the chapel will be closed for cleaning and necessary repairs.

SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX. — The Rev. Edward Jeffery has resigned the pastorate of Chase Side Chapel, Southgate; and is open to applications from vacant pulpits. Mr. Jeffery's address is No. 1, Crown-terrace, Southgate, Middlesex, N.

PENRYN, CORNWALL.—The Rev. T. B. Knight has accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational church at Penryn, and will enter on his labours in the beginning of October.

LEWES.—The Rev. John Webb, of Shepton Mallett, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church at the Tabernacle, Lewes.

MARGATE.—The anniversary services of the Congregational church in this town were held on Sunday, August 28th, when the Rev. R. Ferguson, LL.D., preached morning and evening. Collections were made after each service for the reduction of the large debt on the church. The congregations were large, and liberally responded to the appeal of the preacher. On Monday evening there was a public tea-meeting, after which the secretary, Mr. Hitchen, gave a statement of the financial position of the church, showing a most cheering improvement. It appeared that there is now in hand the sum of 130*l.* towards the debt, a large part of which has been gathered by local efforts. A challenge has been made in the course of the summer by a gentleman to the effect that he would give 5*l.* if nineteen others would do the same. It was accepted by the people, and twelve have promised out of the twenty to give 5*l.* each, two of whom were announced in the course of the evening. The Rev. J. C. Gallaway congratulated the pastor and people on their present position. The assembly was then addressed by the Revs. J. Bartram, J. Crofts, T. Blandford, Dr. Ferguson, and B. W. Butcher.

BELFAST.—On Monday evening, the 22nd ult., the ordination of the Rev. Samuel Rodgers took place, in the Independent Chapel, Chichester-street, Belfast, the Rev. J. G. Short presiding. The opening devotional services were conducted by the Rev. H. Kelso, and the Rev. D. Quern; the discourse on Congregational principles was delivered by the Rev. J. W. Johnson, B A., of Newry; the Rev. J. Kydd proposed the usual questions; the Rev. C. Skuse, of Richhill, offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. R. Sewell delivered the charge to the newly-ordained minister; the Rev. J. G. Manly addressed the church and congregation; and the Rev. J. Stirling, of Armagh, concluded with prayer and the benediction. Mr. Johnston effectively exhibited the characteristic freedom of Independency. Mr. Sewell appropriately showed the Christian pastor's gladsome devotedness to the welfare of his flock. Mr. Manly dwelt on the general principles and features by which a church should be distinguished, particularly towards its minister. On the following morning the minister and several lay friends of both the Donegall-street and the Chichester-street churches, breakfasted together, when further interesting addresses were delivered.

AIRDRIE, N. B.—The Rev. T. R. Atkinson was ordained to the pastoral oversight of the Congregational church, Broomknoll-street, on Thursday last. Notwithstanding the weather being somewhat stormy, there was a large attendance, and the services were of a very solemn character. The Rev. David Russell, Glasgow, presided, and after the meeting had been opened by the usual devotional exercises, introduced the Rev. H. Batchelor, Glasgow, who delivered an excellent and eminently practical and instructive address from the words in Matt. xxi. 28, "Son, go work to-day in my vineyard." The president then called upon Mr. Atkinson to give a statement of his past experience and present doctrinal views, and his reasons for desiring to become a minister of the Christian church—which statement having been given by Mr. A., he was, by prayers and the laying on of hands, formally ordained pastor of the church. The Rev. Professor Newth, of the Lancashire Independent College, then delivered a thrilling charge to the young pastor, after which the meeting was closed by praise and prayer. The chapel has been newly cleaned and painted, the former pulpit removed, and a very neat desk, in the modern platform style, put in its place, but at a lower level, which very greatly improves the appearance of the church.

MORECAMBE BAY.—The second anniversary of the Independent chapel was held on Sunday, August 28, when two sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Tattersfield, of Keighley, to crowded congregations. On the Monday afternoon following, a tea-meeting was held in the schoolroom, which was well filled. Thirteen ladies had bountifully provided trays free, that the whole proceeds might go to the chapel fund. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, under the presidency of the minister, when appropriate addresses were delivered, breathing much of brotherly love and Christian affection towards the minister, by the Revs. W. Hackett, of Torton; T. R. Taylor, of Bradford; J. Tattersfield, of Keighley; and Mr. Thomas Ball, of Lancaster. Several pieces of well-selected music were sung by the choir, and others who had kindly come to assist them. Collections were made after each service towards the debt, which, it is sincerely hoped, will soon be removed. When 140*l.* is obtained, there are promises then available which will cancel the whole debt. D. Brigg, Esq., of Guard House, Keighley, very generously gave the Rev. T. Davies (who was supplying for the Rev. J. Tattersfield) five pounds towards this object. Christian visitors from Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, &c., have now suitable accommodation on the Sabbath, and it is but reasonable to expect a little help from them. From the collections and the proceeds of the tea, it is expected that twenty pounds will be paid to the treasurer, William Jackson, Esq.

AN EVENING WITH THE VERY POOR.—The *Wesleyan Times* contains an interesting account of a tea party given to the inmates of the low lodging houses under the visitation of the Christian community in the neighbourhood of Flower and Dean-street, Spitalfields, held on Tuesday last in the Ragged-school, George-yard, Whitechapel. On the Sunday night previous about 250 free tickets had been distributed amongst the inmates while the brethren were conducting the usual services. On the evening in question there was a very crowded attendance of the neighbouring poor. The company being assembled, grace was sung, cups and saucers handed round, and the provision then followed. To meet their wants, 70lbs. of cake, 100lbs. of bread, with butter, and 70 gallons of tea, had been provided. This was served, and partaken of with a zest known only to those who sometimes go for one, two, or three days without getting a substantial meal. The tea was taken round, ready prepared, in large jugs. There were present about three hundred poor creatures, of both sexes and all ages, from the infant of a week old to the hoary-headed old man of eighty or ninety years, trembling on his staff, yet an inmate of one of the worst lodging-houses in the district, and every intervening age; some of them half naked and dirty, with their hats and caps on, while the women generally were bareheaded. Amongst them were beggars of all grades, pickpockets, garotters, deserters, ticket-of-leave men, escaped convicts; men and women living in open violation of the marriage tie, with large families of children, living in filth, misery, and squalor. At seven o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. J. Bennett, in the absence of A. Pennington, Esq., who was engaged to preside, but prevented by unexpected circumstances. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer. The chairman then addressed them upon the importance of attending to the concerns of their never-dying souls, urging them to decision, from a variety of considerations; and, by the relation of several telling anecdotes, securing their attention better than might have been expected from the character of the audience before him. Addresses were then delivered by Messrs. Holland, Tuck, Adamson, Johnson, Monro, and others, of a pointed and interesting kind, which were most attentively listened to by a large proportion of those present. The addresses were short, and lively hymns were sung between, to make the meeting more interesting. A prayer-meeting concluded the proceedings, at which a large number remained; one or two poor men found peace, and several others were earnestly seeking the same. It was not till eleven o'clock that the place could be cleared. An immense crowd kept around the door while the tea was going on, and the locality was quite in a state of excitement; many unruly children had to be driven away; when urged to go home, poor things, some said, "We have no home," and in many cases it was quite true. The fragments were given away at the close, and it was quite a scene to do it.

MOLD FREE CHURCH.—This church was opened for Divine service on Thursday morning, August 25. It occupies a commanding site near the Mold station of the London and North-Western Railway. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture, with a modest spire fifty feet high. The interior of the edifice is in keeping with the simplicity of the exterior, and (says the local paper) the architect (Mr. W. W. Gwyther, of London,) may be congratulated on his success in producing a building which pleases the taste both of those who intend to worship therein, and those who wish to see the buildings of Mold keep pace with the improving construction of modern times. It is built to seat 320 persons. The dimensions of the building are eighty feet by thirty-six feet, and the estimated cost is 1,500*l.* The congregation (under the pastorate of the Rev. W. Warlow Harry) have hitherto worshipped in the assembly-room of the Town-hall, and were led to build this new edifice because the accommodation at the former place was too limited to suit the increasing congregation. The foundation-stone was laid on the 5th of November last year by the Rev. W. W. Harry (in the unavoidable absence of J. Crossley, Esq, ex-Mayor of Halifax). The dedication services commenced at eleven o'clock, when the church was full in every part. The ordination prayers of the Church of England were read by the Rev. W. W. Harry, and at the conclusion of this part of the service the Rev. J. Griffith offered prayer. The Rev. Robert Vaughan, D.D., of London, then delivered a discourse from Romans iii. 31: "Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we establish the law." A cold collation was prepared at the Lion Hotel at two o'clock, at which about forty gentlemen were present. The Rev. W. W. Harry occupied the chair. On the conclusion of the repast, the chairman, in the course of his speech, said they ought to be grateful to all sections of the Christian church, for they had been assisted as liberally by one section as another. They had been assisted as much by the members of the Church of England as by the Dissenters. All had assisted them because they desired the work of their hands should be successful. Lord Ebury had made a donation. He had offered to give more if they would put a clause in the church deed, making the use of the Liturgy imperative. They could not do that because, being a free church, they thought some of their children might not wish to use the Liturgy, and ought to have a perfect right not to use it. He did not know whether it would be wise to read the list of subscriptions they had received. He might say that the Marquis of Westminster gave them 50*l.* Sir John Hanmer had also given them 50*l.* They had a grant of 150*l.* from one society in London, and a loan of 150*l.* without interest. They had received 25*l.* from another society, and a little while ago a good Churchman called upon him with a cheque for 30*l.*, stating that he wished to be put down as a friend of religious liberty. (Applause.) He supposed they would have a debt of 400*l.* Dr. Vaughan then spoke upon the position and mission of Congregationalists. Though they had never equalled in numbers the Church of England, or the Methodists, their power socially and religiously had always been greater than numbers would indicate, and this had been so from the time of the Commonwealth. He could not account for this in any other way than by supposing that there was in their character a power to develope individual capability, and so accomplish more than those who professed other systems. At the evening service the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham, preached from Hebrews ii. 1—4. A collection was made in aid of the building fund. The dedication services were continued on Sunday, the 28th August, when the Rev. Warlow Harry preached to large congregations: in the morning from Isaiah lxiii. 9, and in the evening from 2 Corinthians vi. 11. The collections at the several services amounted to 60*l.* and 70*l.*, exclusive of the donation by John Crossley, Esq. Between eleven and twelve hundred pounds has been promised towards the building fund, but about 400*l.* more is needed to clear the church from debt.

COVENTRY.—The congregation attending St. Michael's Baptist Chapel, in this city, having elected the Rev. Thomas Bentley, late of Rawdon College, their pastor, in the place of the Rev. W. T. Rosevear, who some time since removed to Abingdon, Berkshire, the new minister was, on Tuesday week, publicly recognised. There was a large attendance of ministers and friends belonging to various denominations in the city and neighbourhood. The ordination took place at the morning service, in the presence of a crowded congregation. The Rev. W. A. Salter, of Leamington, offered prayer, and read portions of the Scriptures; after which the Rev. Charles Vince, of Birmingham, delivered an able and appropriate introductory address, from the 11th verse of the 4th chapter of Ephesians. Mr. Bassett, the senior deacon, having read a statement of the reasons which had led the congregation to invite Mr. Bentley to be their minister, the usual questions were put to the rev. gentleman by the Rev. W. Bowen Davis, and answered with great ability and in a clear, deliberate, and unreserved manner. The Rev. E. H. Delf next offered up the ordination prayer; after which the Rev. Professor Green, president of Rawdon College (Mr. Bentley's late tutor), delivered the "charge," which was full of excellent practical advice and instruction, on the subject of the ministerial work. After the morning service a cold collation was provided in the Assembly-room at the Corn Exchange. About a hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. The Rev. E. H. Delf occupied the chair, and after the usual loyal toasts, the chairman gave the health of the Rev. Thomas Bentley, and "success to his ministry in St. Michael's Chapel." To the new minister he gave most heartily the right hand of fellowship. In the course of the subsequent proceedings Professor Green spoke in the warmest terms of his late pupil, Mr. Bentley, whom he strongly urged to pay some regard to "muscular Christianity," and to take care of his health. The chairman next gave, "Our Ministerial Guests," coupling with the toast the names of the Rev. H. Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, and the Rev. J. J. Brown, of Birmingham. The Rev. H. S. Brown responded to the toast in a humorous speech. He heartily sympathised with what had been said about the importance of "muscular Christianity."

It was not only to the comfort of the minister himself, but to his congregation, that he was always in good health. He had been a minister eighteen years, and had never cost his people twopence through being ill. But he thought he might have gone too far. He intended to break down shortly, and put his people to the expense of something like a hundred guineas to send him to the Holy Land. (Laughter and cheers.) Although he had been many years in the ministry, he had seen during that period very few days that had given him greater pleasure than that. He had that day attended the ordination of a young man brought up under his own ministry, and going forth from his own church. Although so many years had elapsed, yet his friend Thomas Bentley was the first. They would see that he was not in the habit of laying hands suddenly upon any man. It had not been because young men had not applied. Some years ago one came and said he was sure God intended him for the ministry, because he had a white stone in his forehead. He told him that it was all bosh, and that he had better go about his business, which was that of a tailor. (Laughter.) Another came, a short time ago—or rather wrote him a letter, stating that he had been in four or five different businesses, and had failed in every one. In those failures he now read most distinctly the intimation of the Providence of God that he was to enter

the Christian ministry. (Laughter.) He wound up by saying, "Wo is me if I preach not the Gospel." He (Mr. Brown) thought, "Wo is the people if you do." (Great laughter.) So he sent him off about his business too—to go into some sixth business, not the Christian ministry. He had many applications from friends of his and from men—not young men—when they came to be forty-five, and had failed in everything else, who thought, like the person to whom he had referred, that they had discovered the most remarkable indications of Divine Providence that they were to labour in the ministry. He held that the man who could not get on on the deck of a ship, or in the merchant's office, or at striking the forge, could not get on at preaching the Gospel either, and failure in any other form of business was certainly the very last fact that he would take as indication that it was the will of God a man should enter the Christian ministry.

As to Mr. Bentley, he knew him to have been highly valued as a young man in business. He (Mr. Brown) was glad he had given up his good business prospects, and entered the ministry, and he congratulated the church there in having secured him as their pastor, and Mr. Bentley on having received a perfectly unanimous call. The Rev. J. J. Brown, of Birmingham, also responded, and recommended the establishment of a close union between the churches of the county. The next toast was, "Civil and Religious Liberty." The Rev. C. Vince, in an eloquent speech, responded. He hoped the next Liberal candidate for the city would have made up his mind about Church-rates. (Laughter and cheers.) He was sure that the great principle of liberty moved on. He referred to the late presentation of addresses to the Queen by the representatives of the Dissenters, and of Convocation, when her Majesty caused them all to sit down together to luncheon. He wanted to see men acting upon their principles, as well as proving their truthfulness. "The Ministers of the Town" was drank, and responded to by the Revs. W. B. Davis and J. Sibree. "The Ministers of the County" was responded to by the Revs. W. A. Salter and T. A. Binns. "Mr. Bentley's fellow-students" was then given, and was responded to by the Rev. Mr. Handford, of Bolton. In the evening Divine service was held in the chapel, when a splendid sermon on practical Christianity was preached by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown.

Correspondence.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am glad to find that the Exeter election has been the subject of so much discussion, and I am not without hope that it may have a beneficial effect on the next general election; but it has occurred to me that the best plan of turning it to a practical account would be for the leading Nonconformist electors to take immediate action, so as to save the Liberal party—for unless an understanding be arrived at, we shall have the Exeter blunder over again, and a majority of Tories will be returned to Parliament.

In nearly every borough there are generally found one or two persons who take the lead in political matters, and have the selection of the candidates to be submitted to the Liberal electors. The plan I propose is that the Nonconformists should confer with each other, and agree to a definite course of action, should select a deputation to wait on the gentlemen who in past times have been the acting men in political matters, and give them clearly to understand what they require from a candidate who expects to obtain their suffrages. This would be giving timely warning—the matter could be calmly considered, and in most cases I think the adoption of such a course would result in securing the right man; at all events it would prevent misunderstanding.

I remain, yours truly,

J. W.

Bridgwater, September 3, 1864.

A RURAL CHOIR.—A tourist in Cornwall fell in with some members of a rural choir coming away from rehearsal. He asked one of them what music they had been singing. The answer was "Handel." "Well, but," he said, "don't you find Handel rather difficult?" "Why, no, Sir," the Cornishman replied, "not very. You see, *we alters him!*"

THE MOVEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN WALES.—Meetings in furtherance of this important undertaking have been held during the present week in North Wales. At Bangor, on Monday evening, the chair was occupied by the Principal of the Normal College, and at Carnarvon, on Tuesday evening, by Mr. H. Turner, the mayor of the town. A deputation from the London committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, barrister, Mr. G. Osborne Morgan, barrister, and Mr. Hugh Owen, attended and delivered speeches explanatory of the scheme, and resolutions were unanimously adopted in support of it. Pains were taken by the gentlemen named, and by others who volunteered their testimony, to show the educational deficiencies of the Principality as compared with other portions of the United Kingdom, and it was asserted that the shortest way to identify Wales with England, both in language and in the general tone of its social life, was to educate to the highest practicable pitch all ranks of the people. The present movement was shown to be purely non-sectarian, neither favouring nor slighting any church or denomination, and as such worthy of the sympathy and support of all parties. It appeared, from the spirit and calm confidence of the speakers, that the project was considered as likely to succeed. It is also a hopeful sign for the Principality that the paper on "Middle-class Education," read by Dr. Nicholas at the social science section of the Eisteddfod at Llandudno, has attracted considerable attention.—*Daily News.*

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The Persia brings intelligence from New York to August 24.

General Grant has again resumed the offensive, with what results is thus told by the *Daily News*:—

It will be remembered that, at the beginning of August, General Grant had contracted his lines in front of Petersburg, and had transferred a considerable force to the north side of the James River, apparently with the view of advancing against the capital of Virginia by that bank. On Monday, the 15th, the Federals attacked the Confederate lines with partial success. On Tuesday, the 16th, the attack was renewed, during which, as the *Richmond Examiner* says, the Federals "made several fierce assaults, *the devoted negro troops of Burnside* leading *in every charge.*" The result was, according to the same authority, that the Confederate line was broken through, although in the end the Federals were repulsed. It now appears that this attack of General Grant was more or less of a feint, with a view of inducing General Lee to withdraw the bulk of his army to the north side of the James River. The plan of General Grant seems to have been successful. And this, coupled with the fact that a considerable force had been sent northward to reinforce Early on the Potomac, must have greatly diminished the troops in Petersburg. Taking advantage of these circumstances Grant despatched Warren, who held the extreme left, to take possession of the Weldon and Petersburg railroad. On Thursday morning, the 18th, his task was accomplished. Thus Warren had established himself across the main line which connects Richmond and Petersburg with the south. Next day, Friday, the 19th, the Confederates made a vigorous effort to regain the position they had lost by endeavouring to break through the Federal lines, and they appear to have nearly succeeded. Indeed, they are said to have got into the rear of the Federals; and had it not been for the determined gallantry of Colonel Wheelock and General Crawford, the Federals might have been lost. After a severe contest, however, the Confederates were driven back, and the Federals maintained their position. Saturday passed by in comparative quiet, the Federals continuing to strengthen themselves by throwing up fresh entrenchments, whilst additional troops were withdrawn from the northern to the southern side of the James River. But on Sunday, the 21st, the Confederates made a most determined attempt to dislodge Grant from the position where he had now entrenched himself, across the railroad. It is said that no fewer than three assaults were made, every one of which was repulsed with serious loss to the assailant. It is difficult to believe that General Lee will allow his adversary to continue to occupy the Weldon railroad, which is his chief and most direct line of communication with the South. In fact, the Danville line, to the westward, is the only other line by which he can bring up his supplies. It is expected, therefore, that General Lee will use his utmost efforts to drive General Grant back.

There seems little doubt that Early has been reinforced in the Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan, who is said to have some 45,000 men under his command, comprising the 6th, the 19th, and the 8th corps, has been compelled to retire through Winchester eastward to Berryville, and thence, after an engagement with the enemy on Sunday, the 21st, to Hall Town, about four miles south of Harper's Ferry. Sheridan, facing south-westward, is described as now occupying a line of heights in the angle formed by the river Potomac coming down from the west, and the river Shenandoah coming down from the south. His right wing rests on the Potomac, his left on the Shenandoah. Part of the enemy is said to be in Martinsburg, to the westward, and to be reconnoitring the fords across the Potomac, which are watched by the Federal cavalry under General Averill. It is reported that Lee in person is advancing up the Shenandoah Valley with infantry and cavalry to reinforce Early for a Northern invasion. A considerable panic prevails amongst the inhabitants of the Maryland border on account of the invasion by Early.

General Sherman continues to press nearer and nearer to Atlanta. His first object has hitherto been to obtain possession of the railway which connects that city with Macon, and which is his only line of communication. It appears that the difficulty of turning Hood's left flank is considerable, inasmuch as there are a series of field works extending for seven miles to the south-westward, which General Sherman has hitherto found it impossible either to carry by assault or to turn. That Hood has been reinforced seems to be now beyond doubt, but the probability is that the reinforcements are made up of militia—old men and boys—from Georgia and Carolina. Such troops would be no match for the disciplined veterans of Sherman in the field, although they may be found extremely useful behind breastworks. The latest exploit of Sherman's army was the capture of some rifle-pits on Saturday, the 13th, which brought the Federal lines within three hundred yards of the Confederate works. Colonel Kilpatrick has destroyed ten miles of the Macon railroad.

The Confederate General Wheeler cut the Chattanooga and Knoxville railway, near London, on the 21st. He was moving towards Knoxville, followed by the Federal General Steadman.

Intelligence from Mobile is to the 9th. Fort Morgan was then completely invested. General Granger was preparing to attack the fort with his land forces. Batteries have been planted within 500 yards of the defences, whilst along the front are the guns of the fleet, including those of the great iron-clad Tennessee. The Mayor of Mobile has ordered non-combatants away, and has recommenced the defence of the city to the last extremity. Some Federal troops were advancing upon Mobile from Pensacola.

The *Richmond Examiner* says the South will never negotiate for reunion unless the North acknowledges the right of secession, and withdraws all troops and blockading squadrons from the South. The same paper states that the negroes from places outside the Confederate States will be treated as prisoners of war.

The *New York Herald* states that Judge Black has gone to Niagara Falls to reopen peace negotiations on the part of the Administration with the Confederate Commissioners. [The report has been authoritatively denied.]

Several prominent persons have been arrested in Indianopolis for forming and arming treasonable societies.

It is reported that numerous armed privateers were preparing to leave Wilmington.

The Republicans were waiting with much anxiety the nomination of the Chicago Convention on the 29th.

Rumours of a movement by the Administration for an armistice continued.

According to the correspondent of the *Times* in Kentucky, a general named Burbridge is driving into Canada, under various pretences, all the more prominent persons who would oppose Mr. Lincoln's candidature. Several instances of his arbitrary conduct are given.

Hostilities by the Indians in the North-West have been renewed. Many of the settlers in Kansas have been murdered, their houses and crops burnt, and their cattle driven off. The inhabitants generally are fleeing to the towns for protection. Generals Blunt and Sherry, commanding on the border, are organising a large military force to pursue and attack the Indians.

Gold was 157 prem. on the 24th of August.

The *Richmond Examiner* of August 19, with evident reluctance and sulkiness, announces that the rebel chiefs have at last determined to treat coloured soldiers who fall into their hands as prisoners of war. It says:—

Yesterday an order from the Provost-Marshal's office, sanctioned by the Secretary of War, was received at Castle Thunder. The purport was that the negro prisoners taken in Yankee uniform, whether free or bond, if they hailed from Maryland or Delaware, were not to be claimed as property in case they were slaves, but they were to be treated as negroes usually are in case they declare their freedom. A citizen of Maryland or Delaware cannot claim his stolen or impressed property—stolen or impressed by "Abe, the emperor," from the fact that Maryland and Delaware are within the limits of the "kingdom of the ape," and not within the limits of the Confederate States. This decision is taken as irrevocable, and as it emanates from the Provost-Marshal's office, with the sanction of the War Department, we take it as final. Every negro who comes here as prisoner of war proclaims himself as a free man. Consequently the order alluded to will save a great deal of litigation. But be it remembered that the slaves of Maryland and Delaware in the army of Grant are freedmen. That's enough to make them freedmen for ever.

FRANCE.

There have been brilliant manœuvres and a sham battle at Châlons, which were witnessed by the Emperor, the Prince Imperial, Prince Humbert, Prince Napoleon, Prussian War Minister Roon, a host of European military officers from Egypt, Persia, and Turkey, and a numerous staff, from some rising ground. It was stated that Minister Roon was charged by his royal master to whisper into the Imperial ear that Frederick William, whose rage for visiting appears now-a-days unlimited, would like another interview with Napoleon III. Whatever he had to say must have been grateful, for in the height of his generosity the Emperor handed him a cross of the Legion of Honour, with which he immediately came up to Paris. The Emperor, who has returned to St. Cloud, is suffering from a fresh attack of rheumatism.

The Prince Imperial has been promoted from the grade of corporal of grenadiers to the rank of sergeant in the line. The young prince, it is said, is to enter next October the Lycée Bonaparte, and pursue the regular course of education at that college.

The decree appointing the Duke of Magenta to the pro-consulship of Africa will soon be published. Algeria appears by all accounts in the newspapers to be in a bad way. The Arabs are constantly setting fire to woods and damaging property.

Prince Murat and his family have embarked at Marseilles on board the Cacique for the East.

According to the *Indépendance Belge* the Government intends to postpone all political reforms until the promised material reforms have had time to make their effects felt. This resolution is to be announced to the Chambers by the Ministers, and to the public by the semi-official press.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

It is rumoured that the Peace Conference is not likely to be resumed for some time, because of obstructions thrown in the way of any arrangement by the Danish negotiators. The latter, it is said, are extremely unwilling to agree to the financial settlement proposed, and even threaten to break off the negotiations and renew the war, declaring that Denmark could not lose more than she is likely to lose by accepting the terms.

The Danish Rigsraad has been closed with a short message from the King, which was read by the President of the Council. The King announced that if necessary he would convoke the Chambers for an extraordinary session.

It is generally believed, both at Vienna and Berlin, that the Berlin Cabinet continues to oppose the requirements of the Austrian Government relative to

commercial affairs, and that this, for the present, has caused some ill feeling between the two Powers.

The newest theory of the political situation comes from Berlin. Here it is not obscurely intimated that for the future there are to be really only two Powers in Germany. If we attached full credit to the *Provinzial Correspondenz*, we should say that the aim of the alliance cemented at Vienna is the division of Germany in a political sense between the two great Powers in a manner more definite than has yet obtained. While Austria, says the writer, will have no cause to regard with jealousy the increase of power which Prussia will derive from her future "relations with Schleswig-Holstein"—Prussia will find no difficulty in supporting Austria in the accomplishment of her "mission" as a German power in the south and south-east of Europe—Europe, be it remarked, not Germany only.

The *Osterreichische Zeitung* of Berlin characterises as entirely unfounded the news published by some journals that a Prussian proposition for Federal Reform was to be made at a Congress of Princes to meet shortly at Berlin.

ITALY.

A telegram from Turin states that the brigand chief Crocco, who lately surrendered himself to the Pontifical authorities, has embarked at Civita Vecchia on board a Spanish steamer and provided with a Spanish passport.

The English fleet stationed at Malta is expected to sail for Naples.

The envoy sent to the Italian Court by the Emperor Maximilian has been received by Victor Emmanuel. He expressed a hope that he might strengthen the understanding existing between two peoples of the same race, whose Government was based on the national will, the basis of every free country. The King, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at receiving the Minister of the new Monarch, whom he had long esteemed. His Majesty further said he was confident that the Emperor Maximilian would secure the happiness of his subjects by following liberal principles, and had no doubt that Italian subjects would find security and protection under the new reign. The King concluded by uttering the best wishes in favour of a Sovereign whose personal qualities stood as high as his great mission.

GENEVA.

Fresh arrests have been made at Geneva, and among them M. Fontanel, the former State Councillor. The excitement still continues, and the Federal Council has despatched a third battalion from Berne.

M. Fazy, who was accused of being the originator of the recent unfortunate disturbances, has deemed it necessary to quit Geneva. Having been cited before the legal tribunals to answer for his conduct, he has published an explanation of his departure from Geneva, which he says was in order to avoid assassination.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the King of Greece is to marry a Russian Princess.

Business has been resumed in Tunis, and the caravans have recommenced their journeys between the towns of the interior.

A telegram to Lloyds' announces the total wreck of a Russian war steamer, with loss of three officers and twenty men, in the Baltic.

This summer has been the wettest and coldest that has been known in Austria since the year 1829. —*Vienna Letter.*

The Queen of Spain has received the envoy of the Emperor of Mexico. In the speeches which were interchanged the utmost good feeling and mutual sympathy were of course expressed.

The *Wilna Gazette* publishes long lists of confiscated domains. During his stay at St. Petersburg General Mouravieff is said to have obtained authorisation to employ 400,000 roubles of the proceeds of the confiscations for the repair of the orthodox Russian Churches in Lithuania. Half that sum has been appropriated.

THE SISTER OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—A telegram from Copenhagen states that it is believed in that city that the betrothal of the Princess Dagmar, second daughter of King Christian, with the son of the Emperor of Russia, will take place very soon.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.—The number of persons who arrived in Quebec during the month of June last was 6,456, of whom 1,065 were from England, 928 from Ireland, 501 from Scotland, 1,204 from Germany, 2,322 from Norway, and the remaining 435 from Sweden and Belgium. 237 immigrants were provided with passages by charitable societies, and 6,218 immigrated at their own expense. 1,052 British and 3,125 foreign immigrants proceeded thence to the United States.

A MODERN MIRACLE.—A singular trial has taken place at Madrid. A soldier was cited last week before the police-court for having stolen a gold cup of considerable value which had been placed as a votive offering on one of the numerous altars dedicated in that city to the Virgin. The soldier at once explained that he and his family being in great distress, he had appealed to the Holy Mother for assistance, and while engaged in prayer and contemplation of the four millions' worth of jewels displayed on her brocaded petticoat, she stooped, and with a charming smile, handed him the golden cup. This explanation was received by the Court in profound silence, and the case handed over to the ecclesiastical commission, to whom it at once occurred that however inconvenient the admission of the miracle might be, it would be highly impolitic to dispute its possibility. They therefore gave the cup to the soldier, at the same time solemnly warning him for the future against similar favours from images of any kind, and impressing him with the conviction that the Virgin required profound silence from him as a proof of his gratitude.

AMERICAN WHEAT CROP. — The *Cincinnati Gazette* gives the "summing up of the wheat harvest" as follows:—Minnesota, an increase of 2,800,000 bushels; Wisconsin, one-third of an average crop; Iowa, a deficiency of about 1,400,000 bushels; Illinois, two-thirds of an average crop, or a deficiency of 6,000,000 bushels; and in Indiana a surplus of over 4,000,000 bushels. But the *New York World* represents that the deficiency of wheat and Indian corn will be very great, and that the loss upon all crops in the States this year, comparing it with a year of good harvests, may reach 175,000,000 dols.

HERR BISMARK AND THE CABMAN.—The other day Herr von Bismark, having lost his way in the tortuous streets of Vienna, stepped into a cab. Alighting at some friend's or other, he pulled out his portemonnaie, and, without asking for the fare, gave the man two gulden notes. Cabby, nothing abashed at receiving three times his due, respectfully took off his hat, remarking, in the insinuating way of a true Viennese, "But, your honour, this is certainly too little for such a gentleman as you are." The Minister, delighted at his unexpected popularity, retorts, "What, do you know me?" "Oh, ever so long." "How so?" "From our papers," replies the audacious wit, and receives a five-gulden note for the doubtful compliment. Herr Von Bismark, in caricature, is a standing figure in the ten *Punches* of the capital.

A BOMBSHELL IN A MAGAZINE.—A few days ago one of our ordinary light-draught gunboats, belonging to Admiral Lee's fleet, on the James River, was fired at from a rebel shore battery. One of the shells struck and entered the magazine, but did not explode. Upon a search being made for the rebel missile, it was discovered that it had passed through two barrels of powder and lodged in a third, from which it was removed. At the time this kindly shell made its grand *entrée* into the magazine there were about 100 souls—officers and men—on board of the gunboat, every one of whom would undoubtedly have been blown to atoms had it exploded. It should be remembered that in constructing our light-draught gunboats it is impossible to sink the magazine, machinery, and boilers below water-mark.—*American Paper.*

A MONSTER TRIAL AT BOLOGNA.—A gang of several hundred malefactors had ravaged the Romagna, robbed a bank at Genoa in mid day, and made Bologna almost uninhabitable. The Papal Government had allowed these malefactors to pursue their depredations with impunity, and there was reason to suspect the complicity of the Papal police. It is to the credit of the Italian Government to have at length brought these ruffians to justice. At present what may be truly called a monster trial is going on at Bologna. One hundred prisoners are on trial. In order to secure this formidable body of desperadoes, an iron cage has been constructed in the court, through the bars of which the counsel for the defence communicate with the prisoners, like keepers in the Zoological Gardens with wild beasts. When this first batch of scoundrels is disposed of, some 600 more remain to be tried on the same charges.

THE POPE ON POPULAR EDUCATION.—Pope Pius IX. has prepared a long communication, or "brief," explanatory of his views on popular education. A new law, withdrawing primary schools from the influence of the Church of Rome, having been adopted in the Duchy of Baden, his Holiness writes to the Archbishop of Friburg, expressing his sorrow that measures were preparing which would "gravely imperil the education of the young," by removing them from the "salutary discipline and vigilance of the Catholic Church." He denounces the "pernicious machinations" of those who have been instrumental in accomplishing the change, affirms that an education which occupies itself with natural science and withdraws from the revealed truths of God, inevitably falls under the yoke of the spirit of error and deceit, attributes the adoption of the law to hostility to the Catholic faith, and threatens that if it be enforced, the Church will be under the "rigorous obligation" of declaring that such schools cannot "in conscience be frequented."

BLONDIN'S GREAT FEAT CALLED IN QUESTION.—Mr. Sala, in a letter from the Borders of Canada to the *Daily Telegraph*, has the following:—"I see that the famous Blondin writes from Vienna to the English newspapers indignantly repudiating a rival who calls himself the 'Hero of Niagara,' and claiming to be the only acrobat who ever crossed the Falls on the tight rope. It was very laughable to read the letter, as I did, at the Clifton House, and be made perfectly well aware that Blondin—the Crystal Palace Blondin—no more crossed the actual Falls on any rope, tight or slack, than Grant succeeded in blowing up Lee at Petersburg in July last. Monsieur Blondin crossed the Niagara River many hundreds of yards below the cataract, and much nearer the Suspension Bridge than either the Horse Shoe or the American Fall. His feat was quite wonderful, fearful, and foolhardy enough, without any need to enhance its prodigious nature by purely fabulous attributes. The Falls of Niagara yet remain to be crossed by some mountebank venturesome enough to risk the peril of being stunned by the roar of the waters beneath him, or sucked in by the spray, or blown away by the absolute wind of the waters, or in any case precipitated into the raging vortex, and then dashed to pieces on the rocks, turning up, a week afterwards perhaps, black, swollen, and dismembered, in the whirlpool."

THE ABDUCTION OF THE YOUNG ISRAELITE COHEN is not yet settled, as the Pope still defies his protector the Emperor. The time was, it is said, when a Sovereign of France met with more attention in the councils of his Holiness, for the following story is current:—It was in the reign of Louis Philippe that, as now, an Israelite, but French, boy was stolen by the Papal authorities. A demand for his liberation was made, when the Pope replied that he was master in his own States, and would not yield to threats. M. Guizot then sent a laconic note demanding the immediate liberation of the lad, adding that in case the Papal Government should refuse to comply with this demand, orders had been given to a squadron to appear before Fiumiano. The child was given up in six hours. Now, on the contrary, forty days are required for consultation, and the request is not conceded. There is this difference in the present case—that Cohen is not a French subject; but then the political circumstances are altogether changed, for the Emperor is the virtual master of Rome, the Pope accepting protection on the usual conditions.—*Letter from Rome.*

FANATICISM AT POSEN.—There has been an extraordinary event at Posen, the capital of Prussian Poland. At one corner of the market-place stands a statue of the Virgin Mary. One fine morning last week, a second niche, or something like one, was observed, for the first time, close to hers. The account was, that the figure of Christ, radiant with light, had suddenly left the principal church, and planted itself by the side of the Maiden Mother. Several Poseners had actually seen it, and professed to have been nearly blinded by the halo. These reports brought great crowds to the market-place; and during the day, thousands of men, women, and children, came to pay their adoration, and carry away bits of stone or of mortar as precious relics. To some of the more patriotic it occurred that the miracle might be turned to political account; and they circulated a rumour that, in answer to the prayers of the Virgin, Christ had appeared for the deliverance of Poland. The police were on the alert, and, by orders from superior authority, the cavity was filled up during the night. Next day, however, the assembling of crowds was continued; and when the gendarmerie attempted to disperse them, a riot ensued. The military were called out, and the devotees were driven off, but not till several had been wounded.

THE ENOCH ARDEN OF REAL LIFE.—The *Montreal Herald* gives the following report of a case, Jean Hyacinthe Cordier *v.* Mary Jane Cordier, which was recently before the Supreme Court of Canada. It appears that in December, 1849, the plaintiff was a young jeweller, about nineteen years of age, and the defendant was a dressmaker of twenty-three years of age. He was French, and she was English. The consequence of their intimacy led to the arrest of the plaintiff by the defendant on a charge of seduction. While in the station-house a settlement was had, and the parties were married in the cell by a Catholic priest. Immediately after the ceremony, plaintiff left, and, as alleged by defendant, ran away secretly. She heard nothing till eighteen months ago, when she was informed he had died in the mines of California. About two years after, not having heard from Cordier, and in the full belief that he had departed this life, she married Mr. John Price, by whom she had five children. Ten years after her second marriage, and fourteen years after her first marriage, Mr. Cordier turned up. He had emigrated to California, as he claimed, with the knowledge of Mary. He had there opened a restaurant, prospered, and now returned home rich to claim his bride. Finding that his wife had remarried, he brought a suit for divorce. He alleged that the rumours of his death had been started by his wife herself, and that she had never made any inquiries respecting him. The wife admitted the marriage with Price, but claimed that she had done so believing that Cordier was dead; that he had abandoned her for a number of years, during all of which she had no tidings of him. The case was referred to a referee, who reported in favour of plaintiff. To this report the defendant took exceptions. It was claimed that plaintiff had no standing in court, the well-known rule of equity requiring a suitor to come into court with clean hands having no application in this case, inasmuch as he had abandoned his lawful wife for fifteen years, and only took the present steps from malice, with a view to revive the dead scandal, ruin an inoffensive woman, blast the reputation of innocent children, and entirely alter the social relations of Mr. Price and his family. The plaintiff denied that he had abandoned his wife, but claimed that they had been regularly separated in pursuance of an agreement between them before the marriage took place. The judge directed that the report of the referee must be confirmed, and granted a divorce to the plaintiff.

THE BIRKENHEAD RAMS.—The Scorpion, better known as the steam-ram El Tousson, made an experimental trip on Tuesday week, and during her cruise, which occupied six or seven hours, proved herself to be a fast sailer, and very manageable. The average speed attained was about eleven and a half knots an hour. She answered the helm splendidly, and the results attained are considered eminently satisfactory.

THE LATE MISSION TO PRESIDENT DAVIS.

We lately alluded to the mission to Richmond undertaken by the Federal Colonel Jaques, formerly a Methodist minister, and Mr. J. R. Gilmore. The latter has given a detailed narrative of the event in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September. We pass over the narrative of the journey to Richmond, the treatment of the voluntary negotiators, and so forth, to come to the most interesting part—the actual interview with President Davis, and the Secretary of State. Mr. Benjamin, which took place at nine o'clock on a Sunday evening.

Mr. Benjamin occupied his previous seat at the table, and at his right sat a spare, thin-featured man, with iron-gray hair and beard, and a clear gray eye full of life and vigour. He had a broad massive forehead, and a mouth and chin denoting great energy and strength of will. His face was emaciated and much wrinkled, but his features were good, especially his eyes—though one of them bore a scar, apparently made by some sharp instrument. He wore a suit of grayish brown, evidently of foreign manufacture, and as he rose I saw that he was about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop in his shoulders. His manners were simple, easy, and quite fascinating; and he threw an indescribable charm into his voice as he extended his hand and said to us—"I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You are very welcome to Richmond."

And this was the man who was President of the United States under Franklin Pierce, and who is now the heart and soul and brains of the Southern Confederacy.

His manner put me entirely at my ease—the colonel would be at his if he stood before Cæsar—and I replied,

"We thank you, Mr. Davis. It is not often you meet men of our clothes and our principles in Richmond."

"Not often, not so often as I could wish; and I trust your coming may lead to a more frequent and a more friendly intercourse between the North and South."

"We sincerely hope it may."

"Mr. Benjamin tells me you have asked to see me to——"

And he paused, as if desiring we should finish the sentence. The colonel replied, "Yes, sir. We have asked this interview in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war can be stopped. Our people want peace; your people do: and your Congress has recently said that you do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about."

"In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-defensive—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone, and peace will come at once."

"But we cannot let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the Northern people will not surrender."

"I know. You would deny to us what you exact for yourselves—the right of self-government."

"No, sir," I remarked, "we would deny you no natural right; but we think union essential to peace; and, Mr. Davis, could two people, with the same language, separated by only an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?"

"Undoubtedly—with this generation. You have sown such bitterness at the South, you have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that I despair of seeing any harmony, in our time. Our children may forget this war, but we cannot."

"I think the bitterness you speak of, sir," said the colonel, "does not really exist. We must talk here as friends; our soldiers meet and fraternise with each other; and I feel sure that if the Union were restored, a more friendly feeling would arise between us than has ever existed. The war has made us know and respect each other better than before. This is the view of very many Southern men; I have had it from many of them—your leading citizens."

"They are mistaken," replied Mr. Davis. "They do not understand Southern sentiment. How can we feel anything but bitterness towards men who deny us our rights? If you enter my house and drive me out of it, am I not your natural enemy?"

"You put the case too strongly. But we cannot fight for ever—the war must end at some time. We must finally agree upon something. Can we not agree now and stop this frightful carnage? We are both Christian men, Mr. Davis. Can you, as a Christian man, leave untried any means that may lead to peace?"

"No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of the blood shed in this war is on my hands; and I look up to my God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man in this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have."

"And there are at least four and a half millions of us left, so you see you have a work before you," said Mr. Benjamin, with a decided sneer.

"We have no wish to exterminate you," answered the colonel. "I believe what I have said, that there is no bitterness between the Northern and Southern people. The North, I know, loves the South. When peace comes it will pour money and means into your hands to repair the waste caused by the war, and it would now welcome you back and forgive you all the loss and bloodshed you have caused. But we must crush your armies and exterminate your Government! And is not that already nearly done? You are wholly without money, and at the end of your resources. Grant has shut you up in Richmond. Sherman is before Atlanta. Had you not then better accept honourable terms while you can retain your *prestige*, and save the pride of the Southern people?"

Mr. Davis smiled. "I respect your earnestness, colonel; but you do not seem to understand the situation. We are not exactly shut up in Richmond. If your papers tell the truth, it is your capital that is in danger, not ours. Some weeks ago Grant crossed the Rapidan to whip Lee, and take Richmond. Lee drove him in the first battle, and then Grant executed what your people call a 'brilliant flank movement,' and fought Lee again. Lee drove him a second time, and then Grant made another 'flank movement'; and so they kept on—Lee whipping and Grant flanking—until Grant got where he is now. And what is the next result? Grant has lost 75,000 or 80,000 men—more than Lee had at the outset—and is no nearer Richmond than at first; and Lee, whose front has never been broken, holds him completely in check, and has men enough to spare to invade Maryland and threaten Washington. Sherman, to be sure, is before Atlanta; but suppose he is, and suppose he takes it? You know that the further he goes from his base of supplies the weaker he grows, and the most disastrous defeat will be to him. And defeat may come. So, in a military view, I should certainly say our position was better than yours. As to money, we are richer than you are. You smile; but admit that our paper is worth nothing—it answers as a circulating medium, and we hold it all ourselves. If every dollar of it were lost, we should, as we have no foreign debt, be none the poorer. But it is worth something; it has the solid basis of a large cotton crop, while yours rests on nothing, and you owe all the world. As to resources, we do not lack for arms or ammunition, and we have still a wide territory from which to gather supplies. So you see we are not in extremities. But if we were—if we were without money, without food, without weapons, if our whole country were devastated, and our armies crushed and disbanded, could we, without giving up our manhood, give up our right to govern ourselves? Would you not rather die and feel yourself a man, than live and be subject to a foreign power?"

"From your standpoint there is force in what you say," replied the colonel. "But we did not come here to argue with you, Mr. Davis. We came hoping to find some honourable way to peace; and I am grieved to hear you say what you do. When I have seen your young men dying on the battle-field, and your old men, women, and children starving in their homes, I have felt I could have risked my life to save them. For that reason I am here; and I am grieved—grieved that there is no hope."

"I know your motives, Colonel Jaques, and I honour you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life, gladly, if it would bring peace and goodwill to the two countries; but it would not. It is with your own people you should labour. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheatfields, break the wheels of waggons carrying away our women and children, and destroy supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and the crime of this war, and it is a fearful, fearful account."

"Not all of it, Mr. Davis. I admit a fearful account, but it is not all at our door. The passions on both sides are aroused. Unarmed men are hanged and prisoners are shot down in cold blood by yourselves. Elements of barbarism are entering the war on both sides that should make us—you and me, as Christian men—shudder to think of. In God's name, then, let us stop it. Let us do something, concede something, to bring about peace. You cannot expect, with only four-and-a-half millions, as Mr. Benjamin says you have, to hold out for ever against twenty millions."

Again Mr. Davis smiled. "Do you suppose there are twenty millions in the North determined to crush us?"

"I do—to crush your Government. A small number of our people, a very small number, are your friends—Secessionists. The rest differ about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he must be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Mr. Davis still looked incredulous. I remarked—"It is so, sir. Whoever tells you otherwise deceives you. I think I know Northern sentiment, and I assure you it is so. You know we have a system of lyceum-lecturing in our large towns. At the close of the lectures it is the custom of the people to come upon the platform and talk with the lecturer. This gives him an excellent opportunity of learning public sentiment. Last winter I lectured before nearly 100 of such associations all over the North—from Dubuque to Bangor—and I took pains to ascertain the feeling of the people. I found a unanimous determination to crush the rebellion, and save the Union at every sacrifice. The majority are in favour of Mr. Lincoln, and nearly all of those opposed to him are opposed to him because they think he does not fight you with enough vigour. The Radical Republicans, who go for slave suffrage and thorough confiscation, are those who will defeat him, if he is to be defeated. But if he is defeated before the people, the House will elect a worse man—I mean worse for you. It is more Radical than he is—you can see that from Mr. Ashley's Reconstruction Bill—and the people are more Radical than the House. Mr. Lincoln, I know, is about to call out 500,000 more men, and I can't see how you can resist much longer; but if you do it will only deepen the Radical feeling of the Northern people. They will now give you fair, honourable, generous terms; but let them suffer much more, let there be a dead man in every house, as there is now in every village, they will give you no terms—they will insist on hanging every rebel south of——. Pardon my terms. I mean no offence."

"You give no offence," he replied, smiling very pleasantly, "I wouldn't have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think. Go on."

"I was merely going to say that let the Northern people once really feel the war—they do not feel it yet—and they will insist on hanging every one of your leaders."

"Well, admitting all you say, I don't see how it affects our position. There are some things worse than hanging or extermination. We reckon giving up the right of self-government one of those things."

"By self-government you mean disunion—Southern independence?"

"Yes."

"And slavery, you say, is no longer an element in the contest?"

"No, it is not, it never was an essential element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket which was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North and the South that will, however this war may end, make them two nations."

"You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me to say that I know the South pretty well, and never observed those differences?"

"Then you have not used your eyes. My sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen them for years."

The laugh was upon me, and Mr. Benjamin enjoyed it.

"Well, sir, be that as it may, if I understand you, the dispute between your Government and ours is narrowed down to this—Union or disunion?"

"Yes; or, to put it in other words—independence or subjugation."

"Then the two Governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting, and want peace; and as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, is it not right that they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they like?"

"I don't understand you. Be a little more explicit."

"Well, suppose the two Governments should agree to something like this:—To go to the people with two propositions—say, peace, with disunion and Southern independence as your proposition; and peace, with Union, emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes' or 'No' on these two propositions, at a special election, within sixty days. If a majority votes disunion, our Government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace; if a majority votes union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two Governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant meanwhile agree to an armistice. This would sheathe the sword; and if once sheathed would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State it might work: but as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation it would nullify the whole thing, for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina, nor the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the constitution. Let it be done in that way, in any way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politician, and I do not know just now how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea, that the people shall decide the question."

"That the majority shall decide it, you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

"But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history shows that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who should go before the Southern people with such a proposition, with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South, could not live here a day. He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged if he let the Southern people know the majority couldn't rule," I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. Davis, also smiling good humouredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every housetop in the South."

"But seriously, sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States; or rather it was; it is now two confederations."

"Then we are not a people—we are only a political partnership?"

"That is all."

"Your very name, sir, 'United States,' implies that," said Mr. Benjamin. "But tell me, are the terms you named—emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty—the terms which Mr. Lincoln authorised you to offer us?"

"No, sir; Mr. Lincoln did not authorise me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the Northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to some such conditions."

"They are very generous," replied Mr. Davis, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But amnesty, Sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime. Confiscation is of no account, unless you can enforce it. And emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly 2,000,000 of our slaves, and if you will take care of them you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any to me. Against their will you 'emancipated' them, and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free. We will govern ourselves. We will do it if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked, and every Southern city in flames."

"I see, Mr. Davis, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied, "and you will pardon us if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag, and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

"You have not intruded upon me," he replied, resuming his usual manner; "I am glad to have met you both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do—I would have died for it—but now it is to me only the emblem of oppression."

"I hope the day may never come, Mr. Davis, when I say that," said the colonel.

A half-hour's conversation on other topics—not of public interest—ensued, and then we rose to go. As we did so the rebel President gave me his hand, and, bidding me a kindly good-bye, expressed the hope of seeing me again in Richmond in happier times—when peace should have returned; but with the colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to him, "Colonel, I respect your character and your motives, and I wish you well—I wish you every good I can wish you consistently with the interests of the Confederacy."

The quiet, straightforward bearing and magnificent moral courage of our "fighting parson" had evidently impressed Mr. Davis very favourably.

As we were leaving the room he added, "Say to Mr. Lincoln from me that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our inde-

pendence. It will be useless to approach me with any other."

When we went out, Mr. Benjamin called Judge Ould, who had been waiting during the whole interview—two hours—at the other end of the hall, and we passed down the stairway together. As I put my arm within that of the judge, he said to me, "Well, what is the result?" "Nothing but war—war to the knife." "Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone," added the colonel, solemnly.

CUTTINGS FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.

It is stated that the Auckland Government intend to detain the Maori prisoners till the end of the war, and then to liberate them, giving each a sufficient quantity of land for his maintenance.

Mr. Hargreaves, the discoverer of gold in New South Wales, has completed his exploratory search for gold in South Australia. He has discovered no gold worth mentioning, but has found abundance of copper in the north.

It would seem that the kidnapping of natives in the South Seas has not yet terminated. The Burnett, from the South Sea Islands, reports that on the 6th June two Spanish slavers visited Fanafute (?), Ellis's Group, and carried off 180 people, leaving only ninety on the island.

The northern expedition has sailed from Adelaide for Adams' Bay, on Van Diemen's Inlet, on the northern coast. Two vessels proceeded by the western, and one by the eastern route.

The beautiful Congregational church at North Adelaide (Rev. Mr. Jefferis's), has been reopened, after costly internal improvements had been effected.

Four men have applied to the Nelson Government for the bonus offered to the discoverers of a new gold-field. The discovery is said to be thirty miles from Nelson.

The salmon acclimatising experiment proceeds successfully. Over a hundred of the spawn have come to life in the iced-water pans at the Ice Company's works, North Melbourne; and at the latest dates from Hobart-town all was going well with both the salmon and trout ova in the ponds of the river Plenty.—*Melbourne Argus.*

The Adelaide House of Assembly have passed an exceedingly severe measure against the introduction of convicts from Western Australia.

There seems to be a probability of Queensland becoming a great sugar-growing country before long. The Brisbane correspondent of the Maryborough papers says:—"I may here mention that the Cabulture Cotton Company have recently exhibited a splendid sample of cane grown on their plantation. The cane was pronounced by competent judges as equal to the growth of any part of the world, and had arrived at maturity in something less than ten months. In truth, the prospects of profitable sugar cultivation are being every day evidenced by the experiments of those engaged in its production."

The Blue Mountain correspondent of the *Daylesford Express* says:—"A strange circumstance occurred here lately. At midnight a miner saw a light in his drive. He though it was a precious stone or a glowfly. It was neither; it was a luminous potato! This is fact, not jest, as Dr. Macadam will tell you. It is now well known that some Blue Mountain plants are luminous, and also that parts of plants in an incipient state of decomposition shine more or less. Potatoes kept, therefore, in a shaft in a growing state, and useless as food, sometimes become so luminous that the miners can read by them the smallest print."

The plans for the Stow Memorial Church having been all sent in, we had an opportunity of examining them on Tuesday evening. The designs are seven in number, and bear the following mottoes distinguishing the respective architects:—"Excelsior," "Adelaide," "In Memoriam," "In Memoriam" (2), "Utile," "In Memoria," and "Decrevi." To our taste "Excelsior" and "Adelaide" are the best. "Excelsior's" design is that of a noble and magnificent structure, with a superb tower. The whole is admirably balanced, and so far as appearance goes it would form the finest ecclesiastical edifice in the colony. We understand that the lowest estimate of the cost of building is 6,500*l.*, and the minimum accommodation is calculated for 800 persons.—*Adelaide Advertiser.*

The extension of the electric telegraph is going on rapidly in Queensland. The *Journal of Commerce* o the 19th inst. informs us that "the contracts for the lines between Dalby and Gayndah, on to Rockhampton, are being proceeded with in a most satisfactory manner; and tenders have been opened for a line to Waverley, about 130 miles beyond Rockhampton, towards Port Denison. The line to connect the metropolis with Cape Moreton is also going on well, the whole distance being about seventy miles, thirteen of which is submarine."

Addresses of congratulation to the Queen on the birth of an heir to the Prince and Princess of Wales have been passed by both Houses of Parliament, by the Corporation of Adelaide, and by the Congregational Union of South Australia.

The population of South Australia is now 140,416. It possesses 59,008 horses, 226,166 horned cattle, and 3,891,642 sheep. It produced last year 4,691,918 bushels of wheat, and 606,365 gallons of wine. Its exports amounted to 2,738,226*l.*, and its imports to 2,062,444*l.* The revenue of the colony is expected to realise this year 672,000*l.*—*South Australian Advertiser.*

The *Freeman's Journal* states there are now three hundred thousand acres of land under flax in Ireland.

THE DANISH ELECTORAL LAW.

The Government has published a report by Mr. R. Lytton, Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, on the Danish Electoral Law. It appears that the elected members of the Rigsraad are chosen on a plan devised by the Finance Minister, Mr. Andræ, in 1855, and which resembles in most points that of Mr. Hare. The object is to represent minorities as well as majorities, and the country is therefore divided into sections. In each section, containing say five seats, the electors send in the names of their choice in the order of preference. Any candidate whose name occurs as many times as the quotient of the number of electors divided by the number of seats is declared returned. If any candidate has more than the necessary number his name on the remaining papers is carried to the credit of the next name on the same voting-paper. If all the electors do not vote a member may be seated when he has only half his quotient, but if he gets less than that section loses that seat. The effect of the plan is that, supposing there are in Essex 10,000 Tory and 5,000 Liberal electors, and Essex seats ten members, then instead of all ten being Tories three at least must be Liberals. 1,500 votes will seat a member, and the Liberal votes will all be counted together, instead of being as at present lost in each separate borough and division. The specialty of Mr. Andræ's plan is that it recognises local feeling in some degree, and it has worked very well indeed for eight years.

Postscript.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

ARREST OF MULLER.

Wednesday, September 7, 1864.

(*Viâ* Greenock.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (Evening).

The Victoria has arrived at New York, and Müller has been arrested. The hat and watch of Mr. Briggs were found in his possession. Müller protested his innocence, and declared he could prove an *alibi*, and the legal proceedings in reference to his extradition were progressing. Inspectors Kerrissey and Tanner and Mr. Death, the jeweller, were examined, and evidence was given of the finding in a box belonging to the prisoner of the hat and watch stated to be those of Mr. Briggs. Mr. Death identified Müller positively as being the man who bartered Mr. Brigge's chain with him. The cabman Matthews also swore to the identity of Müller. The investigation had not concluded when the City of Baltimore left. Müller showed no signs of emotion. His surrender is considered certain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (Evening.)

General Grant maintains his position on the Weldon Railroad, seven miles of which he holds. The Confederates have withdrawn from his front. Grant's cavalry were operating on the Danville Railroad. His losses on the 19th and 21st were 5,000 men. The *Times* correspondent says that General Grant's total losses on the Weldon Railway and Deep Bottom were 12,000. The Fifth Corps alone is admitted to have lost 5,000.

A semi-official denial has been given to the rumour that Mr. Lincoln has despatched peace commissioners to Richmond.

The Confederates have sunk a steamer in Mobile Channel, rendering all access to the city impossible until removed.

On the 25th Sheridan advanced his right and encountered Early's forces near Kearnysville, on the Upper Potomac. Fighting ensued, continuing throughout the day.

The accounts are conflicting, some stating that Early was repulsed in an attempt to cross the Potomac at Williamsport, while others assert that he has run a considerable force into Maryland.

Chicago despatches report that the nomination of General M'Clellan by the Convention is considered certain, and that of Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

The Mississippi steamer Empress, from New Orleans, with 500 passengers, many of whom were women and children, was fired into near Gaines-landing, midway between Vicksburg and Memphis, on the 10th, by a Confederate battery. Twenty persons were killed or wounded before the steamer got out of range.

Prominent Republicans of Boston have proposed to Mr. Lincoln and General Fremont to withdraw from the Presidential contest, in order that a new convention may be called, and a candidate selected who will receive the united support of the party. General Fremont announced his willingness to comply, providing his conduct meets with the approbation of the Cleveland Convention, and that Mr. Lincoln positively and definitively withdraws.

Joseph Howard, jun., the author of the forged proclamation, was released on the 25th from Fort Lafayette, by order of Mr. Stanton.

The Tallahassee destroyed 22 Federal fishing vessels off Prince Edward's Island on the 25th.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (Morning.)

Gold, 250⅜. The decline has been caused by the probability of M'Clellan's nomination at Chichago.

Private telegrams received to-day report that General Lee, at the head of a large force, had occupied the Shenandoah Valley.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

According to a telegram from Copenhagen the Prince and Princess of Wales, travelling under the title of Baron and Baroness Renfrew, arrived at Elsinore yesterday. They were received with great rejoicings. The houses were decorated with flags and flowers, and salutes were fired from ten Danish men-of-war.

The Peace Conference at Vienna was resumed on Monday. It is supposed that the rectification of the frontiers was the subject of discussion. Several of the Vienna journals announce that great reductions will be made in the Austrian army.

The Emperor of the French yesterday received MM. Rouher, Drouyn de Lhuys, and Boudet. A Ministerial Council is to be held to-day. The Empress was to have left last evening for Schwalbach, in Nassau, where it is expected that she will remain for a month.

Tranquillity is stated to have been partially restored in Geneva. No further arrests have been made. Public opinion throughout Switzerland is said to condemn very generally the proceedings of M. Fazy.

The brigand chief Farini has been handed over to the Italian authorities by the commander of the French troops in Rome.

From Shanghai we hear that the city of Cang-Sing had been captured. A camp of instruction had been formed under Colonel Gordon to train the Chinese troops.

TROUBLES IN MADAGASCAR.

A letter from Tanariva, dated July 15, and published in the *Moniteur* of yesterday, says that people still persist in believing in the existence of King Radama, and that an unsuccessful attempt had recently been made to replace his Majesty upon the throne. The prime minister, too, having while intoxicated insulted the Queen, had been, it is declared, degraded from his position. The following is a translation of the letter referred to:—

Manifestations and movements in favour of the King have recently been renewed. On the night of the 18th May, while the Queen was at Ambohi Stanga, twelve hundred persons made an attempt against the palace, the door of which was to have been opened for them; but the alarm having been given they were repulsed by the Queen's guards. In consequence of this affair, seventy-nine persons were arrested. Seven were sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, and eighteen others, condemned to death, underwent that punishment in presence of an immense crowd. Nearly all these wretched people, amongst whom were officers of high rank, persisted to the last in declaring that they had seen the King, and that the object of the attempt of the 18th May was to replace him upon the throne.

An important event has recently taken place. The prime minister, while his mind was disturbed by intoxication, forgot himself so far as to publicly insult the Queen and her principal officers. The opportunity was made use of to secure his downfall, and in fact he was deprived of his functions, which have been confided to his brother. He was at first condemned to death, and afterwards to perpetual exile. Rainivouninahitriniouny was ultimately relieved from these sentences, thanks to the entreaties and the influence of his family, and he has been merely degraded. The people appear to be generally satisfied with the appointment of the prime minister Rainilaiarivony. It is stated that he is animated by the best feelings towards the Europeans; the choice he has just made of Raharla for Governor of Tamatava, a man who is well known by his enlightened and conciliatory disposition, seems to indicate this. A happy presage of the future policy of Queen Rasokerina may, therefore, be seen in the first acts of the new minister.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

(By telegraph from Suez.)

MELBOURNE, July 26.

The Maories were attacked and defeated by the British troops on the 25th ult. The enemy lost 200 men. The chief who commanded the Maories at Gate Pah was among the killed.

The Duke of Cleveland died yesterday afternoon at Raby Castle. His grace only succeeded to the dukedom a few months ago on the death of his brother.

The great rowing match on the Tyne between Chambers and Cooper was decided last evening. Cooper went off with a slight lead, but was passed in a few strokes by Chambers, who rapidly drew ahead, and won the race easily by two hundred yards.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of English wheat, fresh up to our market to-day, were very moderate. The trade, however, was quiet for all qualities, yet no change took place in prices, compared with Monday. With foreign wheat the market was well supplied. In most descriptions, a limited business was transacted, at previous quotations. Floating cargoes of grain moved off slowly, at late rates. There was a moderate supply of barley on the stands. Generally speaking, the trade was dull, and prices had a drooping tendency.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	320	60	530	110	290
Irish	—	—	—	1,000	—
Foreign.....	3,110	1,670	—	10,990	380 sks. 6,220 brls.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

SUMMARY.

THE dearth of domestic incidents is greater than ever, and once or twice, we observe, the *Times* has declined to publish Mr. Reuter's meagre telegrams, which pass for continental news, but scarcely approach the dignity of gossip. The welcome showers are no doubt thinning our watering places, but have had no effect on the high temperature. There is unhappily the usual proportion of crimes, tragedies, and accidents to fill up the broadsheets, and the salmon fishing of Prince Alfred in the far north of Norway, and the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Copenhagen, are for the moment events of newspaper interest.

Even platform and after-dinner oratory flags. The Sheffield Cutlers' Feast was an unusually dull affair, and it seems almost ludicrous that the telegraph should have been put in operation to tell the world that Mr. Roebuck considers the House of Commons as the greatest constitutional body in the world; himself as the representative of the people of England rather than a single borough; and the critics of Tear-'em's platitudes as "buzzing flies not simply bred in dirt, but nurtured in dirt." Sir Francis Crossley's manly advocacy of the non-intervention principle, and impartial view of the American war, are quite a relief after the empty magniloquence and coarse abuse of the modern Thersites. In the far west of Ireland The O'Donoghue has been reopening his budget of grievances. He refuses to appeal to the British Parliament, and declares that it would be absurd to renew the agitation for tenant right and against the Irish Church. We do not see it. A hearty movement against the Irish Establishment would meet with great support from English Liberals. But if The O'Donohue and his colleagues will persist in making impracticable demands, instead of warring against tangible grievances, they have no right to complain that the Imperial legislature refuses "justice to Ireland."

The Earl of Harrowby in his way is not a more reasonable or less prejudiced legislator. *Apropos* of defective middle-class education, he sighs for some plan which will "throw health and vigour into our old grammar-schools." But he is averse to seeing "new foundations totally unconnected with our National Church." Reform of the old grammar-schools means the cessation of ecclesiastical monopoly. Hence the dilemma of the noble earl. As the *Daily News* says, "The middle classes will certainly agree with him in rejecting the notion of State education for a people who can provide and act for themselves better than the Government (and practically the State is the Government in the case) can provide and act for them. But, as the compulsory mixing up of the Church with the education of the most self-reliant part of the English nation, and that part in which Dissent exists and flourishes,—anyone who dreams of reviving the old relation cannot know what our middle classes are like." But we fear that the majority of the old foundations are already in the hands of the Church, and Parliamentary debates show how tenaciously she clings to them.

The Catholic Congress at Malines promises to become an annual autumnal demonstration. The assembly now in session in that Belgian city commenced by adopting an abject address to the Pope, went on to condemn public education apart from the priesthood, and ended, on the third day, with a scene of irreverent fanaticism so repulsive that we forbear to characterise it. But apart from such painful ebullitions, the continental Ultramontanes demand nothing more than English peers and clergymen. Both would monopolise the education of the people, and both denounce any invasion of their ecclesiastical monopolies as "sacrilegious usurpation." When the Bishop of Orleans declares that secular education is not only indissolubly connected with religious, but that it must always be communicated by the priesthood, is he not stating in pointed terms the dogma advocated by the Earl of Harrowby?

Judging from the American military news, the rumours of peace proposals would seem to be quite ill-timed. Grant has firmly planted himself across the chief railway leading from Richmond to the South, and holds seven miles of it. Early, if not Lee himself, having driven back Sheridan, is advancing again into Maryland; Sherman is drawing closer around Atlanta; and Farragut has beleaguered Fort Morgan in Alabama Bay. A semi-official denial of a probable armistice has been put forth. At the same time Mr. Fessenden's scheme of a popular loan has proved a failure, and the Secretary of the Treasury has been obliged to issue more greenbacks to carry on warlike operations.

According to the latest American news, General M'Clellan, a man of no principles, and anxious only to bring the war to a speedy close on any reasonable terms, would be nominated at the Chicago Convention on the 29th. The rapid fall in the premium of gold in prospect of this event, and the desire of leading Republicans that Mr. Lincoln should retire from the field for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency more acceptable to the party, may be interpreted as a symptom that the Democrats are not unlikely to secure a triumph, and that the Cincinnati platform, which insists on the abolition of slavery, is in danger of being thrown overboard by the Northern people.

On the admission of President Davis, two million slaves have been liberated in the course of the war—a very heavy blow, indeed, to "the domestic institution." It would seem that the Richmond Government find it impossible to carry out their cruel edict for returning to slavery all negroes taken in arms. They have decided that coloured captives who were freemen of the North are to be treated as prisoners of war. How they are to discriminate between Northern and Southern negroes is not explained. The Richmond papers treat this relaxation of the barbarous enactment as a virtual surrender of the resolution to restore coloured prisoners to their former masters.

The most novel news by the American Mail is the capture of Müller, the supposed murderer of Mr. Briggs, on the arrival at New York of the sailing vessel in which he left London. The jeweller to whom he sold Mr. Briggs's chain, and the cabman in whose house he lodged, as well as his own photograph left behind at Bow, were at hand to identify him; and upon the captured fugitive—so secure does he appear to have been in his escape from justice—were found the hat and gold watch of his victim. These articles will go far to complete the chain of evidence against the fugitive Müller, and furnish additional reason for his surrender by the Federal authorities to the English police at New York.

The French papers have reports of another revolution in Madagascar, and the assassination of the Prime Minister, who was the firmest protector of the Protestant missionaries through the troublous reigns of Ranavalona and Radama. In allusion to the rumours of plots to dethrone the Queen and overthrow the Government, which we see are reproduced in the *Moniteur*, the London Missionary Society, in their last *Chronicle*, state that the letters they receive "are altogether silent on the subject, and we hope and believe that these will be found, like other statements of the same character, and coming through the same channel, to be unfounded." Intelligence up to June 3rd gave renewed assurances of the peace of the country, but the *Moniteur* professes to have much later news from the capital, to the effect that the Prime Minister was alive, but had been cashiered and degraded for insulting the Queen while intoxicated.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR G. C. LEWIS.

THE inauguration of the statue erected in the city of Hereford in commemoration of the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis has somewhat broken the dreary monotony of the political desert through which we are passing. The ceremony of unveiling was performed on Saturday last by Lord Palmerston in presence of a vast concourse of people, and the local demonstration of respect for the deceased statesman was all that the warmest admirers and best friends of the right hon. baronet could have desired. The occasion naturally recalls his name to public notice, and will probably subject his character to a more searching criticism than would have been possible at the time of his death. It will be borne in mind that death snatched him from amongst us at a critical moment, and very unexpectedly. The thoughts of politicians had just begun to turn towards him as the least objectionable successor to the Premiership should bodily infirmity or death take the reins from Lord Palmerston's hands. The calculations of men were reversed. Palmerston continues to be hale and active. Sir G. C. Lewis it is who has been summoned hence—and the vivacious old man whom it was thought the right hon. baronet might presently succeed, performs the mournful ceremony of inaugurating his statue. The abruptness with which death did his work on the ailing statesman brushed aside for a time most of the conditions requisite for a calm and fair exercise of the judgment—and, it may hereafter appear, that the sudden expansion of Sir George Lewis's reputation at his death was due rather to excited sympathies than to a sober judicial estimate of his character.

It always appeared to us that Sir George Cornewall Lewis was a scholar and philosopher by choice—a statesman by accident. All his tastes, training, studies and pursuits qualified him for profound abstract thinking—not for the guidance of the affairs of State. We can well believe that he was an invaluable functionary—conscientious, painstaking, shrewd, methodical; but as an adviser of the Crown, we confess, we suspect the late outburst of his reputation to have been mainly factitious. Our estimate of him as a STATESMAN is based, it may be, upon scanty materials; but, such as they are, they are all in possession of the public. His colleagues may have good reason to regard him as not less remarkable for the power and grasp of his statesmanship than for the fulness and accuracy of his scholarly information. They saw him in Council—an advantage which could not be enjoyed by the public. He may, when conferring with his fellow-Ministers, have exhibited the qualities of a Nestor and Ulysses combined. Of this, however, his bearing outside the Council Chamber gave the world no information. He can hardly be said to have impressed Parliament with the idea of great political capacity and resource. As an able administrator, a most industrious servant of the Crown, and an upright man, he might have claimed and had ready recognition from all; but by statesmanship we mean something far higher than the ablest administration. It is not uncommon in these days to confound the two things as though they were the same. Yet it is very important that the wide and essential difference between them should be maintained.

A statesman, then, in the true sense of the term, is endowed with the faculty of reading the mind, and shaping into a practicable scheme of policy the will, of his country and his age. The thinking of a people may be very confused, the will of a nation may be nearly unutterable—but a statesman will rightly interpret the one, and will be able to give expression to the other. The function of statesmanship is essentially to divine—to divine whither the general current of public affairs is tending; where, when, and how it may be influenced in this or that direction; which direction promises, on the whole, to be most in accordance with the permanent interests of the people; and what means and measures will be most suitable to reduce, or at least cast into fact, the yearnings—perhaps the self-misinterpreted yearnings—of the nation's heart. A statesman must have intimate sympathy with the spirit of his age, and, if we may so say, must have his own being saturated by it. He should be a man of resource, keen in detecting opportunities, prompt and decisive in seizing them, skilful in turning them to account, for giving practical embodiment to that spirit—and, to achieve eminence in this exalted class, he should possess the secret of being able, whether by character, words, or deeds, to sway the minds of others to his purposes. Now, we need hardly say that Sir George Cornewall Lewis never exhibited to the world any of these high qualifications. His sympathies, we fancy, bound him much more closely to the ancient than to the modern world. We are not aware that he ever gave the public a clear intimation that he had detected the main drift of things in this day, knew what want of humanity was struggling to get itself expressed, and was ready to guide and help it. We are not sure that the country at the close of a century of rule such as that of the right hon. baronet, would find itself advanced by it a single step towards a higher civilisation. That he has left an impress of his own mind upon the generation amongst whom he lived will not be pretended—that his

life or his thoughts will do much towards moulding posterity nowhere appears.

Sir George was a good administrator—let him have all the honour due to him in this capacity—but he was no more. Give him his work to do, and he would do it as well as it could be done by indomitable industry, methodical arrangement, and good sense. Perhaps, in administrative ability, and especially in the faculty of organisation, he excelled all his colleagues—but we need hardly say that these are not among the very highest political endowments. Did the hon. baronet ever conceive a policy? Did he ever suggest a course which, when propounded and fairly understood, would extort from the public the confession, "That's what we want, and have been waiting for?" We doubt whether he originated anything. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he discovered neither brilliancy of imagination, nor, as it seemed to us, breadth of understanding. As Home Secretary, his fine, well-balanced temper, rather than his ability, was called into play—but even in that office, he threw away, of choice and set purpose, more than one opportunity of signalising, at small cost, his administration of Home affairs. As Secretary of War, his power of dealing with details, and his organising faculty, gave him great success—but in neither office, nor in any other that we are aware of, did he perceptibly sway the policy of the country.

But although, in our sober judgment, it is a great mistake to talk of the late right hon. baronet as a statesman, and a still greater, to suggest the idea that he was a profound and successful one, none the less are we disposed to give him the honour which he fairly merits. He was honest and truthful—he was modest and self-sacrificing—he was indomitably laborious, and, in that respect, an example to his age—he made no pretence—cared nothing for show—possessed sound, vigorous, manly good sense. Fortune rather than aptitude placed him in high political office, and he acquitted himself in it creditably to himself, and with advantage to the Cabinet of which he was a member. In other respects, his reputation was due to himself far more than to any patron. He was an eminent scholar—a wise philosopher—a kind-hearted, genial man. His most intimate friends speak most eulogistically of his social virtues, nor have we the least reason to distrust their verdict. That the city of Hereford has thought fit to erect a memorial to the man whom it ousted from the representation but a few years before, is an act befitting both the place and the man. If we cannot join in the fulsome eulogies which have been poured forth in commemoration of his public career, it is not because we do not see his merits, but because we fear that he was less appreciated for what he really was, than applauded for what he was not.

PEACE SPECULATIONS IN AMERICA.

THE political situation in America increases in interest as the time approaches for the election of a new President, and in consequence of the vague and probably malicious rumours that the Federal Government are favourable to an armistice. This interest, moreover, is heightened by the publication of the details of Colonel Jaques' interview with President Davis; the declaration of Mr. Thurlow Weed, one of the most notable Republican leaders, that the anti-slavery creed of the party must be put in abeyance for the chance of restoring the Union; the secession from Mr. Lincoln's supporters of Messrs. Davis and Wade; and the utter absence of authentic data on which to form any definite conclusion as to the man and principles which will be in favour with the electoral college in November next. The correspondent of the *Times* talks confidently of the success of the Democratic candidate, whether he be General M'Clellan or Mr. Dean Richmond; and although his speculations are generally rather the reflection of his own wishes than of actual fact, the *Daily News* correspondent confesses that Mr. Lincoln's chance of re-election has greatly diminished—"the tide has been rising against him steadily for three months"—because he has resolutely shut the door to negotiations for peace on the basis of a practicable compromise with the South, but chiefly on account of the objection of many Republicans to the adoption of exceptional measures to secure his return. The approaching election seems, at all events, likely to be a genuine expression of the popular will of the Northern States; but whether they declare for a continuance of the war for the objects set forth in President Lincoln's letter "to all whom it may concern," or for the Democratic platform, which involves the probable separation of the South, it were vain to hazard an opinion.

There is some reason to believe that the Democrats are ready to sink their differences for the sake of a party success. Rather than allow Mr. Lincoln another four years' lease of power, the "peace" and the "war" sections would probably unite in favour of a candidate ready to accept an armistice and a National Convention of all the States of the Union to discuss the points of difference. "The Northern people," says the *Times* correspondent, "have not lost their love for the Union. They have simply lost their faith in the war as a means of restoring it." We are very sceptical of the truth of this assertion, but have no doubt that it expresses the feelings of the writer's friends, the leaders of the Democratic party—a party which has heretofore never hesitated to sacrifice national duties and interests to factious ends. The *Times* correspondent may be well informed in the statement that the Democrats will be found to be united at Chicago, but for our impression of the Northern opinion we prefer to await the receipt of actual information. President Davis's remarks to Colonel Jaques clearly show that the South will not return to the Union on any terms. In the face of such a declaration, the Northern people are not likely to be deluded by any deceptive proposal for a Convention to arrange terms of reunion. They must be perfectly aware that such an assembly can only meet to renounce their professed object. In great crises, no great party can attain its objects by chicanery. The Northern people would be indeed devoid of intelligence to suppose that a political faction thirsting for power, and whose policy is notoriously guided by Confederate diplomatists on the Canadian frontier, is likely to succeed in bringing about a restoration of the Union.

Nothing could be better adapted to preserve them from this delusion than the report of the interview with Mr. Jefferson Davis. On that occasion the Confederate President took the ground that every State has the right to secede at pleasure, and assured Colonel Jaques that "the man who should go before the Southern people with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South could not live here a day." That there might be no mistake, he added in a subsequent remark.—"You may emancipate every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free. We will govern ourselves. We will do it, if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked, and every city in flames." And finally, as the Colonel and his friend were taking leave, he observed:—"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other." If, therefore, the Northern States are inclining towards peaceful separation—trustworthy evidence of which has not yet been produced—it is impossible to believe that, under the guidance of the Democratic leaders, they are ready to go through the preliminary and superfluous degradation of prostrating themselves before the South to ask impossible terms, and, deceived by such jargon as "the reconstruction of the commonwealth," that they are eager to allow the party which have ever been Southern in their proclivities, to betray them once more.

If the South were willing to return to the Union, on its own terms, it is possible that the North, after four years of desolating war, during which the weakest of the belligerents has maintained his ground, would accept them, and take Mr. Weed's advice to leave the negro to shift for himself. But President Davis has saved the North from that temptation. According to the Confederate President, there are but two modes of terminating the war so far as the South is concerned—independence or extermination. Even the *Times'* correspondent does not pretend that Northern feeling is ripe for separation. If such should be the case, General M'Clellan or Mr. Dean Richmond will no doubt be elected, not only by the Chicago Convention, but by the electoral college. It is said that if an armistice were concluded, the war would probably not be renewed. Under ordinary circumstances this might be so. But no political question of so much complexity and magnitude has ever before come up for solution. So far as we can see, notwithstanding the talk about North and South, there is no basis for a present arrangement. Where is to be drawn the boundary line between North and South? Is Western Virginia, formed into a separate State, to be surrendered to the Confederates? Are their claims to Kentucky and Missouri to be allowed? Would the Federals be likely to part with the territory they hold in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, and North Carolina without an equivalent? What is to be done respecting mutual debts, tariffs, and the navigations of the great rivers? What with the thinly populated Territories? But it is said—let each State decide its future destiny. That would be to recognise the very principle against which the North took up arms—a principle which would, moreover, allow of the further division of the Union and justify the secession of the West as well as of the South. "Let the South go," say the Northerners, "and the United States are not merely divided, but broken up." Such views as these cannot fail to be thoroughly canvassed during the Presidential campaign, and will all tell against the programme adopted by the Democratic party, especially if, as the *Times* correspondent predicts, the South would be likely to be even more successful in the council chamber than in the field.

We have given elsewhere all the available data for forming an opinion on this, the most important political problem of the day. Our readers will judge whether there is sufficient to justify the confident predictions of the *Times* correspondent, or the agitation which has arisen in our money-market. It does not seem to be suspected that that writer may be the dupe or the accomplice of the Southern gentlemen who have taken up their quarters at Niagara, and that he and they, as well as the Democratic leaders, are bending all their energies to foster disunion in the North, and to hoodwink European opinion. To induce the Federals, first to undo their anti-slavery policy in the hope of bringing back the South, and then to leave them to discover their delusion, is the dangerous game which is being played by these politicians. We cannot believe they will succeed. At present the prospect of Mr. Lincoln's re-election is not bright; but if the Democrats have adopted as their Chicago "platform" the resolutions quoted by the *New York Times*, to restore the Union "as it was," disarm and degrade all negroes in arms, and leave the question of the freedom of fugitive slaves to be decided by a legal tribunal, we shall not be surprised to find the present President carried triumphantly back again to the White House.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

UNDER the above heading, it is common at this season for both the daily and weekly newspapers to give a column or so of information more attractive to general readers than their political intelligence—more useful, and sometimes, we fear we must add, more interesting than editorial comments. The weather and the crops concern us all—men, women, and children—touch both our means of subsistence and our pleasures. August is generally an anxious month in this country. It is seldom so settled as to allow of an uninterrupted ingathering of the fruits of the earth—seldom so gloomy as to destroy our hopes of the harvest. But the present year has been an exceptional one in many respects, and we are almost compelled to say something about the weather, before proceeding to give an account of the crops.

The year 1864 hitherto has been a singular one in respect of meteorology. It has given us the driest summer since the beginning of the century. It has also been one of the brightest, but has by no means been excessively hot. On the contrary, the mean temperature has been below the average. Cold nights have been common, and frosts of considerable severity have occurred both in June and August. But the principal characteristic of the season has been its deficiency of rainfall during the last three or four months—"the drought"—as it has been sufficiently general and protracted to entitle itself to be called. In some districts it has inflicted such privations upon the scattered poor as to compel their temporary migration—has parched up the pastures and perilled the very existence of the farmers' live stock—has put a sudden stop to many manufacturing processes—has dried up the wells, generated pestilential diseases, and, in some instances, has kept ships in port, for want of good fresh water required on a long voyage. The damage, however, inflicted by the drought, which may now be said to have come to an end, has been in most respects less than might have been reasonably anticipated. The injury it has inflicted has rather been temporary than permanent, and already, we believe, the dry and thirsty land has put forth ample and most gratifying proof that it has drunk and is refreshed.

In the southern kingdom, the great bulk of cereals has been safely garnered. Nothing could well have surpassed the propitious character of the weather for harvesting operations. Accordingly they have been much more speedily brought to a close than usual, few serious interruptions having occurred. The general result to be gathered from a comparison of reports from all parts of the country is as follows. Everywhere, the wheat crops have been saved in excellent condition, and, for the most part, are of splendid quality. In bulk they cannot compete with the extraordinary crops of last year; but, on the whole, they may be computed as yielding a good average. Of barley, it is not possible to speak with equal confidence. The variation of crops

even in the same neighbourhood, and on similar soils, is extraordinary; but, having regard to the whole country, the quality of the barley-crops, especially for malting, has not often been surpassed, and the quantity is not very far below the average. Few neighbourhoods send up a flattering report of oats. They are, for the most part, greatly under the mark both as to quantity and quality, and the same remark, we are afraid, will apply to beans and peas. But potatoes are excellent, and, as yet, exhibit scarcely anywhere serious symptoms of disease. The late rains have already effected an almost miraculous change for the better in the aspect and promise of the root crops, and pastures are beginning to resume a tinge of verdure.

The summer has been a most agreeable one—the harvest such as calls for devout thankfulness. In a country like this it is not so much actual deficiency or even very high prices which are to be feared from bad seasons, but a consequent derangement of the money market and commerce. But we have still abundant reasons for desiring a good corn harvest, and for gratitude to the All-wise and All-gracious when it has been vouchsafed to us. No one, perhaps, can fairly estimate the difference of effect on the comforts of the people throughout the year between a fair and a deficient harvest. Peace allied with plenty—such is the gratifying prospect before us. May they be turned to good account—for, unhappily, it is not an invariable rule that true national progress follows upon great national prosperity.

"REST AWHILE."

"ALL things are full of labour," said the wise man, the preacher who was king in Jerusalem, and with a touch of sad irony, he afterwards adds to the thought, "all the labour of man is for his mouth." If Solomon had reason for such an expression in *his* day, with what special emphasis would he reiterate it if he were living now? It makes a thoughtful man almost sad and sick at heart to watch the faces that flash past him as he makes one of the busy crowd that from dawn to nightfall are ever hurrying through our streets. Faces that never *were* young—so early did the struggle of life begin; faces that never *can* look older or more care-worn, though the figure might perhaps tell us that the third decade of human life is hardly yet completed; faces that for hardness might be taken to be only fossil men, or for keenness make you shiver more than any blast of heaven's most biting cold east wind. It is a sad sad sight; one is glad of the few short hours of darkness to empty the streets, and one would fain hope to give to some, at least, of these toiling bread-winners a brief repose, and still more thankful are we for the now almost universal rule which gives to all but the very poorest a summer holiday.

"Rest" and "change," from that time of year when, if lengthening days and our own anticipations of vacation pleasures did not tell us more surely than the swallows that summer is coming, we should learn it from the advertisements in the papers of "To Brighton and back three-and-sixpence," or "Eight hours at the sea-side"; or the time when we annually make the remark to each other that the days are drawing in, and on looking at our paper again, the heading "such and such trains will be discontinued," confirms the fact. No two words are in such constant use. Change is the cry of the nervous man, to whom all places are alike, and any must be miserable, for as old matter-of-fact Dr. Watts told us

> It is a poor relief we gain
> To change the place and keep the pain.

Or the man who has nothing whatever to do longs for change, in the hope that *alteration* may perhaps, for a little while, at any rate, supply the place of what is really needed—*occupation*. But to the man who for eleven long months—not of days merely, but probably of nights too, has been working up to the full stretch of his physical and mental powers, there is a blessed promise of repose as he begins to plan for a little rest. Yes, as blessed as the words we have taken as our motto must have sounded in the ears of the tired and bewildered apostles, when the Master, ever mindful of even their bodily wants, noticed that "they had no leisure so much as to eat," and bade them "come apart into a desert place and rest awhile." And there are many even now who care little about leisure to eat, for themselves, if by toil and labour of hand and brain they may win a sufficiency of bread for the dependent mouths at home; even that is not always easy in the present day.

We know few feelings so joyous—which so completely for the present time renew the dew of our youth—as the waking upon the first morning of our annual holiday. We don't very much care that our room is about half as large as the one we usually occupy, and certainly *not* half so convenient. It does not trouble us very much that, although we heard before we left town that everybody is going to Switzerland this year, our landlady assures us that she never *was* so full, and is exultingly exorbitant in her charges because she is sure we cannot be taken in (in one sense only) anywhere else! But to feel that one need not get up very early—the counting-house will go on all right without one for a little while—to have fish for breakfast that really *are* fresh, and milk that makes coffee once more drinkable—to lounge out afterwards, with or without company, book in hand, which he does not, however, generally open, and then finding a comfortable shady perch in full view of the deep blue sea—sit down and really rest. Listen: instead of the confused rattle of carriages, 'busses, and drags in the sound of which you pass nine or ten hours of each day, there is the low solemn ceaseless murmur of the wild waste of waters which, as a little child once said, seems always to be saying as it rises and dies upon the beach, "God saw that it was good—good." In place of the harsh hasty wrangles and discords which deafen your ear and oppress your spirit as you thread the thronging streets, or mingle with the crowd upon 'Change, you have the warble of "ilka birdie in its nest," and the soft breathing of the summer wind. More than all, you are just lifted as it were out of yourselves and your daily surroundings, set upon a little isthmus which connects the two great continents of the life-work in the past and the activities which the future will reveal, and live in a more peaceful atmosphere and are brought into contact with healthier and purer influences. It does men good always, even though it may be insensibly to themselves, to pass a small part of their life with people of more refined associations tha those to which they had been previously accustomed, and habituated to a wider range of thought than has yet been unfolded to their gaze. If, in addition to all this, such new intimacies should bring them into close fellowship with those whose apprehension of spiritual realities is far keener than their own, their gain is proportionately increased. Of old, let us remember, it was a comparatively brief intercourse with One above themselves which so altered the character and bearing of a few "unlearned and ignorant" fishermen that they were recognised as as having "been with Jesus." And people, in their sea-side musings, often hear something like "the voice of the Lord God in the cool of the day." If it were by any means possible to get such a table of statistics, we should like to know some of the mental and moral changes which are not so palpable as the mere bodily renovations, and which are effected by a few weeks at the sea side. We should be glad to find out how many hard thoughts are borne away for ever on the wings of the wind—how many loving memories that have been lying buried under a heap of more recent grievances have a glorious resurrection—how the vision becomes clearer, and things and persons, one's own most troublesome self included, get once more into their proper orbits and revolve, not erratically like comets, but obediently to calm, wise, and fixed laws, like the silent stars. We pity the man who does not grow to have hard thoughts of himself, but kindlier and gentler of those around him, as the result of his summer holiday, and, by comparison between the two, come back to his own little place in this world's warfare with less selfish intentions and a broader and more generous purpose in life. He will have had only *change*, he will not have realised the higher idea of *rest*.

But true rest is a solemn thing, not to be obtained until a whole warfare is accomplished, a full purpose is achieved, an entire and complete victory is won. Only of those who have crossed life's portal and entered the land of which we read that "there is no night *there*," is it said, "they rest from their labours." Here we are only bidden to rest *awhile*. During the hours of darkness which invite us to regular and necessary repose, we sleep only to repair the exhaustion of the previous day's occupation, and to obtain some measure of the strength which will be reduced by the wear and tear of the morrow's demands. But though the body rests, the mind is active, and the dreaming fantasies of a busy brain, oddly reproducing and caricaturing

> The gay romance of life,
> When truth that *is*, and truth that *seems*,
> Blend in fantastic strife.

often rob us of the real repose we had hoped to find in slumber. The lungs, too, do their office, and the heart pauses but for a second to rest before the effort of the next pulsation, which if delayed beyond the second, would leave the stillness of death in that sleeping chamber instead of the refreshment of sleep. And so, too, our summer excursion should brace us to a more earnest active life. He is unworthy of the name of warrior who tires of the combat before the enemy is conquered, or before the gathering darkness of the coming night makes further pursuit impossible. That man is a hireling, and no true servant of his master, whether he carry the title into the regions of things heavenly, or limit it to the earthly alone, who before he has fully and fairly borne his share of the burden and heat of the day, anticipates the chink of the money or reckons the probable amount of the reward. If rest be the object we seek in our life, rather than the blessed end and consummation of it, if our desire be to halt wherever there is a pleasant Elim with its twelve cool wells of water and its three score and ten palm trees, and to pray that they may come to us often and soon, as of old, we shall not be the men before whom the walls of Jericho shall fall flat; and any grand achievement, any great move to help forward social, political, or moral progress will have other names than ours inscribed on the standards in the van. Let us rest, but let it be only for awhile, long enough to recruit, but not long enough to turn our resting place into a Capua: long enough to invigorate body and mind and will for doing faithfully the work which we find nearest our hand—and true work is ever nearer to us than in moments of indolence and self-excuse we are apt to think—but not long enough to make us desire to sit idle in the market place for the rest of our day, babbling out the old assertion of negligence, "No man hath hired us." It is a somewhat significant fact, that in the Eden to which we are apt to look back regretfully, a distinct and definite task was assigned to Adam, and that in the Paradise, in the hope of which all who have any purpose in life at all live and work and pray, there is also a special occupation of praise from which it is averred "they rest not day nor night." We must be out of tune if we want to have the chorus before the introductory symphony is really played out, or desire to join in the Hallelujah Amen while the main part is still incomplete. The purpose of all true rest is to qualify and prepare for more thorough and effective work; and the intent, thank God, of all real work, educationary, disciplinary, and preparatory, as all the life-work of earth is meant to be, is just to train us for that rest which is not for a season only, but which "remaineth."

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA.

Writing on the 20th of August, the special correspondent of the *Daily News* says he thinks that Mr. Lincoln's chances diminish as the contest progresses, not owing to the efforts of his political opponents so much as to the divisions in the ranks of his own followers, and the absence so far of any decisive result to the campaign.

Within the last week there has appeared a very violent manifesto against him from Messrs. Davis and Wade, both members of Congress, one from Maryland, and the other from Ohio, and both very prominent members of his own party, men whose anti-slavery principles as well as devotedness to the war policy have been thoroughly tested. Their main cause of quarrel with him is what they allege to be his disposition to administer the government arbitrarily without due respect either for the opinions of Congress or for its acts. This letter was suggested by a proclamation which he issued three or four weeks ago, laying down the rules which he would follow as to the readmission of the revolted States to the Union, and their government pending their readmission, in which he signifies his intention to adopt for his guidance a portion of a bill passed by both branches of Congress, but vetoed by himself, while rejecting the rest. They hold it to be in the highest degree arbitrary and unwarrantable for him to deliberately set aside, either in whole or in part, a plan agreed upon by Congress for anything so important as the reconstruction of the Union, and substitute one which has no better recommendation than that it is of his own contrivance; and they put this side by side with what they consider his attempt to fix conditions of peace of his own making in the safe conduct which he transmitted to Horace Greeley for the Southern emissaries who sought to open "peace negotiations" at Niagara recently, in which he says that he will hear any Southern agents on the subject of peace, who come authorised to make the submission of revolted States to the Federal Government, and to agree to "the abandonment of slavery," and from the two things they draw the conclusion that Mr. Lincoln, either through evil design or want of perspicacity, is really seeking to make himself a power above the laws.

The letter of these gentlemen has excited great agitation in the Republican ranks, as it comes from two leading members of "the party," and is generally understood to represent very fairly the opinions of the Conservative wing. The Radical "wing" has gone astray after Fremont, and if other strange gods of the Conservatives go off in some other direction, the great question arises who is to vote for Mr. Lincoln, for the Presidency? Between the two extremes there is a large body of moderates, who, while acknowledging Mr. Lincoln's faults, still see so many dangers, not only in changing Presidents in the middle of the war, but in allowing the election of anybody else upon whom the Democratic choice is likely to fall, that they are prepared to stand by him through thick and thin, if for no

better reason, as a *pis aller*. But at this moment, as far as I see, these constitute all the support he is likely to have. The tide has been rising against him steadily for three months. The campaign has not so far borne the fruit it promised. Mr. Lincoln is certainly not to blame for this in reality, but politically he is responsible for everything, and hence the seizure of the newspapers, the arbitrary arrests, the undue assumption of authority, the disposition to set aside Congress, both in the instances I have just cited, as well as in the circular of Mr. Seward on the Mexican question, have all combined to damage him, even with his own friends. His warmest supporters talk despondingly of his prospects. The *New York Times* even, which stands by him firmly, talks of his defeat as amongst the unpleasant possibilities of the future. And in short I have no hesitation in saying that nothing but great and decisive military successes between now and November will save him, if the Democratic Convention nominates a candidate who is even moderately devoted to the war policy. In other words, his great chance of salvation now lies in the probability of a split in the Democratic ranks; and it is a strong probability—one section voting for peace "pure and simple," and the other for war with conditions, the sword in one hand, and what is called "the olive branch" in the other—in other words, war without touching slavery, and without confiscation, either as an accompaniment or a consequence. I think a Democratic candidate standing on this last platform would carry off the large body of the Conservative Republicans, and with them a large number of the more fainthearted Radicals—that is, those who, while hating slavery cordially, and believing its destruction to be a necessary condition of any permanent peace, are nevertheless disposed to consider the task for the present beyond their power, and are anxious for very weariness to postpone its execution to a more convenient season.

But I see no sign so far that the "peace" and "war Democrats" will come to terms. Vallandigham made a speech recently at Dayton, Ohio, at a peace meeting, in which he declared that a war Democrat would to him be in no respect better than Mr. Lincoln—that the election of such a person would not in the least alter the situation of affairs. He said:

"I think we will put forward a peace candidate. Why not? Suppose we were to nominate a war Democrat pledged to prosecute the war; in what respect would such a ticket be better than the Lincoln ticket? You would have all the evils of the war still to press you down, increase taxes, drafts, and the slaughter of your sons. What would you gain by his election over that of Lincoln? You say that he would not interfere with the negroes South. Well, that is no consideration with me. What do we care for the negroes down South, when our own liberties and lives are at stake? We want a man who will try compromise in the settlement of our national difficulties, and such a man hundreds of thousands of Republicans are looking for. If they want a war man, they have as good a one as they could get in the person of Lincoln. I would as soon be drafted under him as under a war Democrat. And I would agree with Abraham, that it is no time to swap horses while swimming a river."

These are the sentiments of all the peace party. It is not a large party, I admit; but it is large enough to make its votes necessary in order to make a Democratic victory sure. And yet, if the Democratic party wants its votes, it will have to nominate a man who advocates the instant and unconditional cessation of hostilities, and who will stand pledged to bring this about the minute he enters on office; and no such person, it is well known, would stand the smallest chance of election. Whatever may happen hereafter, the majority of the electors are still far from being prepared for any such termination of the last four years' struggle. There is still a chance that this peace party may, at the last moment, finding it impossible to make any impression as a separate organisation, vote for the Democratic candidate, if he should chance to be a man of such lukewarm devotion to the war as to make it even likely that he would bring about an armistice at his entrance on office, and fatigue people into peace by means of delay and negotiation. In this case I think Mr. Lincoln's defeat would be tolerably sure, for such a man would gather to himself almost all the elements of opposition that exist. But I have only to repeat what I said at the outset, that reactions in this country are sudden and violent, and that it is not by any means impossible that Mr. Lincoln may be by next November the most popular man in the Union, and may sweep every State at the election.

The *Times* correspondent, writing again from Niagara, dwells on Presidential election movements and prospects. Mr. Dean Richmond makes no sign, and it seems likely that the contest will be between Mr. Lincoln and General M'Clellan. There is even a probability, he asserts, that Mr. Lincoln will declare himself in favour of the armistice and the Convention of States to be proposed at Chicago:—

The simple truth of the matter is that an armistice suits all parties, except the men who expect to obtain contracts from the Government for supplying the army and navy. It even suits some of these, who see looming up on the verge of the horizon the prospect of a war with France or Great Britain, for the possession of Mexico or Canada, as the sure result of peace between the North and South. It suits the Lincoln Administration, which is in sore distress for money as well as for men, which cannot print off many more hundreds of millions of greenbacks for fear of sending up the premium on gold to 500 per cent., and which cannot enforce a conscription for fear of exciting armed revolt or revolution in the streets of the great cities. It suits the men of business, whose affairs are getting into what is called a "snarl," or entanglement, in consequence of the depreciation of the currency, and the great and daily fluctuating uncertainties attendant upon all domestic as well as foreign commerce. It suits the professional classes, who see their liabilities increase, while their earnings diminish. It suits the labourers, who see in it a decline of the prices of the necessaries of life, as well as the abandonment of the hated conscription. It suits the Democratic party, because it gives them a chance of power. It suits the Republican party, because it extricates them from a difficulty which is otherwise insurmountable—viz., the prosecution of the war without sufficient money or men. It also suits the army, which has lost confidence in its Generals, and which, moreover, would be glad of the opportunity to return home on furlough. It is the first time since the commencement of the war that any considerable body of the people have been so reasonable and dispassionate, and although the results expected are as different as the interests and idiosyncrasies of sects, parties, intrigues, and doctrines can foreshadow or hope, the great current of politics runs but in one direction—towards a compromise to be effected by negotiation rather than by the sword.

Mr. Senator Wilson, in a letter dated August 20, denies the report that the Government is in favour of an armistice. He says:—

No public man connected with the Administration is in favour of an armistice. I personally know that President Lincoln and the members of his Cabinet have undoubting faith in the success of our armies in the field, and the ultimate complete triumph of our cause. And with this belief they will pursue the most vigorous measure to raise money and men.

In a further letter, the New York correspondent of the *Times* says he is informed, on the authority of persons in the confidence of the Confederate Government, that every Southern State would consent to send delegates to a general convention, on condition that the Federal Government should consider Virginia as one State and not as two; next, that in any State partially occupied or menaced by Federals, the Federal soldiers should possess no vote; and thirdly, that in Border States, such as Maryland, martial law should be suspended and civil law re-established. The writer anticipates that if the convention should ever meet, the South would command a majority, as Ohio and and several other States would join the South rather than renew a hopeless struggle.

The peace convention held at Syracuse on the 18th passed resolutions thanking God for the subsidence of the passion and excitement which has convulsed the country, and calling upon the people to take advantage of the lull in the storm to obtain a permanent suspension of hostilities, and for the perfection of some mode of conciliation which shall unite our country on a lasting basis of peace, prosperity, and fraternity; enjoining on the Chicago Convention to nominate peace candidates; protesting against the usurpation and lawless despotism of the present administration, and resolving that the convention would not tolerate the rule of martial law, or military interference with elections, or any other arbitrary arrests of our citizens, to the maintenance of which we pledge our lives, fortunes, and sacred honours; stating that the reply of President Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcomb is unmistakable evidence that the object of the war is not the restoration of the Union, but the destruction of Southern slavery, or permanent separation; thanking the fearless men who have stood up for the people's rights and declared for peace, and whose services will be rewarded when the Democratic party shall be reinvested with the reins of Government, and appointing a delegation of one from each congressional district to the Chicago Convention, to make suggestions and present their views without dictating to or disturbing the harmony of that body. The proposal to appoint an advising committee to go to Chicago and see that the regular delegation from this State acted in accordance with the views of the advocates of peace was finally voted down.

The *New York Times* asserts that the following were to form part of the resolutions adopted at the Chicago Convention on the 29th of August:—

5. The war to be prosecuted only to restore the *Union as it was*, and only in such manner that no further detriment to slave property shall be effected.

6. All negro soldiers and seamen to be at once disarmed, and degraded to menial service in the army and navy; and no additional negroes to be, on any pretence whatever, taken from their masters.

7. All negroes not having enjoyed actual freedom during the war to be held permanently as slaves, and whether those who shall have enjoyed actual freedom during the war shall be free to be a legal question.

According to the same journal, Mr. Clay, one of the Confederate diplomatists at Niagara, has prepared an address, which is to be submitted to the Chicago Convention for adoption, as an expression of its convictions, and this paper contains the following paragraphs:—

Let all who are in favour of peace; of arresting the slaughter of our countrymen; of saving the country from bankruptcy and ruin; of securing food and raiment and good wages for the labouring classes; of disappointing the enemies of Democratic and Republican governments, who are rejoicing in the overthrow of their proudest monuments; of vindicating our capacity for self-government, arouse and maintain their principles, and elect their candidates.

. . . . . .

The stupid tyrant who now disgraces the chair of Washington and Jackson could any day have peace and restoration of the Union; and would have them, only that he persists in the war merely to free the slaves.

The *Times* has doubts whether the Convention will adopt Mr. Clay's address without amendment, but it thinks that it will accept it substantially.

Speaking of General M'Clellan's political principles, the New York correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—

As for his principles, it is difficult to say what they are. Avowedly, M'Clellan is a Unionist. Openly he professes to be willing to give the South every necessary guarantee, provided the Southern States consent to return into the Union; privately, he assures those friends who discourage the prosecution of the war that he desires peace, and that he will advocate an armistice and a convention of the States, should he receive the nomination at Chicago. He urges, as a reason for not openly avowing these sentiments, that the people are not yet ready to endorse them, and considers it impolitic to take any step too decidedly in advance of the popular feeling. He feels assured, however, that the triumph of the Democratic party must end in peace, for he says that if even it wished to carry on the war there would be no army of any magnitude left at the disposal of the Government by the 4th day of March next. What these opinions and professions are worth it is hard to say. There are not a few who distrust M'Clellan, and who fail to place confidence in the assurances of a man who was one of the first in the commencement of this revolution to set the example of the violation of personal liberty, as he did by the arrest of the members of the Maryland Legislature, who has made all the reputation he has as a war man by the prosecution of the war, and who is still drawing pay from the Republican Government as an officer of the army now engaged in carrying on a war which he pretends to regard as ruinous to the country.

The Richmond papers are vigorously discussing the question of an armistice and convention. The *Examiner* of August 17 says:—

It seems to be nearly certain that a proposal will soon be made to us from some quarter—either from Lincoln or from the Chicago Democratic Convention—to assent to an armistice, or simple cessation of hostilities, to allow of negotiations "for peace and reunion," and for that alone. A New York paper most urgently advises Lincoln himself to take the initiative in this, in order "to disarm and silence the demoralising peace faction at the North," because it shrewdly guesses that such armistice and negotiations would be refused. This is merely a move to take the wind out of the Democratic sail. Whether Lincoln is to make such a proposal now, or whether the Democrats are to carry in their candidate expressly that he may make it—from whencesoever it may occur, it is wholly inadmissible. If the North desires to have negotiations for reunion entered upon at all, let all troops and blockading fleets be withdrawn and the right of secession formally acknowledged, and then negotiation would be at least possible. If they invite us to negotiate on any other footing our only rational answer would be another blow at the heart of Pennsylvania. We are not likely to consider the question of reunion with a sword hanging by a hair over our heads; and if such a proposal be made we shall only conclude that it means war, and endless war, until one nation or the other shall be subjugated or extirpated.

The *Richmond Sentinel*, which is generally accepted as Mr. Davis's organ, in its issue of August 20, expresses the opinion that the North will find it a difficult task "to weather the next six weeks," during which time "it is not at all improbable that the armies of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, by losses in battle and by other causes, will have been almost annihilated." Within that time, also, it anticipates that the Chicago Convention "will have thrown its apple of discord and destruction into the already distracted and discordant ranks of the North." It anticipates much from the draft, moreover, which it asserts is likely to "increase and exacerbate" the hatred of New York, Pennsylvania, and the North-west towards New England. It anticipates that it will give rise to riots, mobs, &c., and that if successful it will only put in "raw, undisciplined, reluctant recruits and mercenary substitutes to supply the places of volunteer veterans." The *Sentinel* also counts much upon the prospective financial difficulties of the North, and concludes thus:—

Six weeks hence we are almost sure to be in a much better condition to treat for peace than we are now, and our enemy in a much worse condition. Within that time it may be that we shall have defeated and gotten rid of the armies of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, capturing part of them and expelling the balance from our territories. Six weeks hence, instead of waging defensive warfare, we may be invading the enemy's soil, and carrying on offensive warfare. We have little to apprehend and much to hope for within that period. Time is victory to us and death to our enemies. We are heartily sick and tired of this long, bloody, and cruel war, so are all of our people. But let us cautiously beware, lest our anxiety for peace should give our cunning and wary enemy the opportunity to overreach and entrap us into improper concessions. At no time during the war have we stood on such high vantage ground. At no time have we had so good reason to insist on all we have ever asked—untrammelled, unconditional independence. In the meanwhile let us be ever ready to listen to propositions for peace, however preposterous the terms proposed, provided those terms, like all other matters that either party may propose, shall be open to free discussion and negotiation, and not laid down as ultimata. Let us be ready to open negotiations for peace at any time as equals with equals, but in no other way. Every day that the negotiation proceeds we shall be growing relatively stronger, our enemy positively weaker. As to the matter of the armistice, the subject is surrounded with great difficulties, and we are not prepared to venture an opinion. It may be proposed as a mere trick to get Sherman's and Grant's armies out of their embarrassing situations and safely home. All along each side of the Mississippi, too, the enemy has troops, that, in returning home, would have to run the gauntlet of thousands of our raiders and guerilla troops that would harass and decimate them from either bank of that long and tedious river. We hold the enemy in a tight place, and probably should rather press our advantage than relieve him of his difficulties by consenting to an armistice.

"VISIBLE SPEECH."

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. Melville Bell, by Mr. Ellis, F.R.S., the well-known phonetician and author of a "Universal Alphabet." Mr. Bell's invention of "Visible Speech," has, in Mr. Ellis's test, undergone the *experimentum crucis* and established its claim to originality and completeness:—

Colney Hatch Park, August 29.

Mr. Melville Bell, knowing that I had paid great attention to the construction of a universal alphabet, was good enough to show me privately and allow me to test at pleasure the powers of his new system of writing. I dictated to him a most heterogeneous collection of sounds, such as Latin pronounced in the Etonian and Italian fashions, and according to a purposely rather

eccentric theoretical fancy; various provincial and affected English and German utterances; series of sounds distinguished from each other by minute shades of difference; Cockneyism mixed up with Arabic sounds, and so forth. My object was to test for minute differences, and to introduce sounds overlooked in some or all alphabets with which I was acquainted. Mr. Melville Bell wrote the sounds carefully from my dictation, and then called in his son and gave him the written copy to read. Slowly but surely, sometimes with a slight error, soon corrected when I pronounced it to be an error, this young gentleman, who I understood had only studied the system of writing for five weeks, echoed my very words. Accents, tone, drawl, quantity, all were reproduced with remarkable fidelity, with an accuracy for which I was totally unprepared. On a few occasions the sounds were decidedly wrong. Mr. Melville Bell then informed me that his son had read what was written, and that the mistake was in the appreciation of the sound by the writer. His son retried; I pronounced the word; it was again written, and then read correctly. Nothing could be more satisfactory. I have endeavoured to make myself acquainted with the construction of all the best phonetic alphabets that have been invented. I do not know, or at least I cannot remember, any which could have effected the same results. I do not think that any other exists which could have written the sounds, much less have suggested them to a student of five weeks, even when taught by so accomplished a master as Mr. Melville Bell himself. So far as I am able to judge by this examination, which, though lasting more than an hour, was necessarily incomplete, and without an opportunity of thoroughly and carefully weighing the principles and practice of the alphabet, which are still kept secret, I feel that Mr. Melville Bell does not exaggerate when he terms his system of writing "visible speech."

(Signed) ALEXANDER J. ELLIS.

PUBLIC MEN ON THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

The O'DONOGHUE, M.P., has been entertained at a banquet at Cahirciveen, county Kerry. His health was drunk with much enthusiasm. In responding to the toast he discussed Irish politics. He denied that Ireland had anything to hope from the English Parliament in the way of the removal of her great grievances. They would never be remedied until the two countries for legislative purposes were separated. That he said, was the opinion of O'Connell, and it was the firm belief of the Irish people.

O'Connell also gave it as his deliberate opinion that none but an Irish Parliament would ever relieve Catholics from the burthen of supporting the Protestant Established Church, or pass what might really be called a measure of tenant right. This was the political creed of O'Connell, and this is my political creed—(loud applause)—and I am as certain as I am of my existence that it is the political creed of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people. (Applause.) Some people say, Why not make tenant right the basis of an organisation? Other people say, Why not make the question of an Established Church the basis of an organisation? Both these questions were quite as much before the public in O'Connell's time as now. He did not make them the basis of an organisation. He assigned a very good reason for not doing so when he gave it as his deliberate opinion that the English Parliament would never achieve either of them. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I, a very humble man, have been some years a member of the English Parliament, and that is my opinion also; and I would like to see the Irish member who would venture to stand up and say that there is the remotest probability that that Parliament will ever relieve the Catholics from that intolerable burthen of paying the parson, or pass what really might be called a measure of tenant right. (Hear, hear.) On questions affecting education I do, as O'Connell did, yield obedience to the wishes and views of the bishops; and when in the House of Commons, in Dublin or in Ireland, the question of the temporal power of the Pope was raised, I gave my opinion conscientiously as a Catholic, that I thought the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope was essential to the interests of the Catholic religion. (Applause.)

Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., has lately been presented with an address at Aberdovey. It spoke in terms of high approval of his course in Parliament, and expressed strong regret that he had felt it his duty to resign office. Mr. STANSFELD, in reply, entered at some length into questions connected with the maintenance and management of the Royal Navy, and briefly sketched the circumstances under which he felt himself compelled to resign the post he had held. The proceedings of the meeting at which the address was presented were wholly of an interesting character.

The Midsummer distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Chipping Campden Grammar School took place on Tuesday week, under the presidency of the Earl of Harrowby, one of the trustees of this ancient institution, which dates back as far as the year 1487. His LORDSHIP in the course of his opening speech said:—

As Archdeacon Sandford had well observed, it was a wholesome fashion in England when we wanted a good thing to see if we could not attach it to some old one. He for one should be very sorry if they were to attempt that which prevailed so much in foreign countries, and make the education of the middle-classes part of a Government system. Such systems, of course, had the advantage of being spread equally over the whole face of the country, and of attaining a certain mechanical completeness of result which was often wanting in our looser and more irregular proceedings; but, on the other hand, by a Government system, the mind of the country was "cabined, cribbed, confined," and lost all that energetic self-reliance which was after all the source of prosperity to a nation as it was of success to the individual. (Applause.) As many of them would be aware, a royal commission was about to issue to look into this question, and the commissioners would, no doubt, be sending round queries to all the old grammar-schools, and make all the inquiries they could of private schools, with the view of ascertaining what the deficiency was, and of suggesting some remedy. His hope was that before any new remedy was attempted, they would try to throw health and vigour into our old grammar-schools. (Applause.) He trusted we should find within a reasonable distance of every district some old foundation, which, with proper care and assistance, might be so revived as to supply the wants of each neighbourhood. He might be asked, why should they be so anxious to take up the old grammar-schools? Well, in the first place, because they were old, and it was a feeling deeply planted in the human heart to be attached to anything that had long existed. Independently, however, of this, he looked to the principles which had guided the foundations of these schools, and he should be sorry to be left to the chance of new discoverers to supersede those ancient principles. He should be sorry to see new foundations totally unconnected with our National Church—new foundations which, with the view of including persons of all varieties of faith, should consent to eliminate religious teaching altogether. (Applause.) He should be sorry to see any attempt at any new system, in the way of education, which should not, in some degree, take its roots in the foundations of our old grammar-school system.

Lord Palmerston was present at Hereford on Saturday last, at the unveiling of the statue erected there to the memory of the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis. After receiving an address from the corporation, and uncovering the memorial, the NOBLE LORD made some observations on the high character and useful career of the deceased statesman, than whom, his lordship remarked, there had seldom been a man in a public position who had more entitled himself to the esteem and admiration of his fellow-countrymen.

There has seldom been any man in a great public career who so entitled himself to the esteem and admiration of his fellow-countrymen as the late Sir George Lewis. I may say that the whole active part of his life was devoted in one way or another to the service of his country. During the latter period of his life he filled some of the most arduous and important offices of the State. He was, as my friend Mr. Clive has observed, at one time Chancellor of the Exchequer. He managed, during the Crimean war—a period of great anxiety and difficulty—the concerns of the country; and it is perfectly true that there never was a finance minister who acquired and retained, to a greater degree than Sir George Lewis, the confidence of all that commercial community who are so much interested in the accurate and efficient discharge of the duties of a finance minister. He then took charge of the national affairs of the country as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and there, in that perpetual intercourse which he had with the nobility, the gentry, the corporations, and the different communities connected with our national affairs, he conciliated their esteem and acquired their confidence; and so with great public advantage he performed the duties of that important office. (Cheers.) A vacancy happened, unfortunately, by an event much to be deplored, in the office of Minister for the War Department, and Sir G. Lewis—not according to his own inclination, because he would have preferred to remain in the office which he occupied, but at the earnest request of myself and other members of the Government, undertook the arduous duties of War Minister of the country. Those duties he admirably performed, and I cannot charge myself with the belief that, however heavy the performance of those duties, it did tend in any degree to shorten his valuable life. In all those great and important public offices he performed his duties in a manner which attracted the respect, esteem, and approbation of all who were connected with those several departments, and he showed a versatility of talent which perhaps few men in equal degree possessed. (Hear, hear.) In his Parliamentary labours he was an able and efficient debater; he stood up manfully against all opponents in defence of his own opinions, but with a calmness and forbearance, and coolness of logical argument, which, although he convinced many who had differed from him previously in opinion, and although he confuted his political antagonists, yet he never, even in the warmth of debate, made a personal political enemy. (Cheers.) All those who know in any sphere of life how much the passions are apt to be excited by finding opinions adverse to our own supported by able antagonists, how much our passions are apt to be excited, and how much the human mind is impatient of contradiction, must know what a fund of good nature, what a fund of calm forbearance, what a fund of intellectual reasoning, there must have been in that mind which could pass through debates in the House of Commons night after night and year after year, repelling attacks on some occasions, urging opinions on others, and yet, although distinguished as an able speaker in that House, never, by any lapse, or yielding to any impulse, converting a political antagonist into a personal enemy. (Cheers.) But not only was Sir George Lewis distinguished as a public man, but, as was well observed by Mr. Clive, he contrived, in a way which excited not only admiration, but astonishment to those who knew him—he contrived while he was engaged, almost all the earlier part of his life, in public duties of greater or less importance, all requiring a great devotion of time—he contrived to acquire a more varied and more extensive and deeper knowledge of all kinds than had often fallen to the lot even of those who have nothing else to do but to devote their minds to its acquisition. He was one of the most learned men in private life, as well as one of the most active in public duties. (Hear.) As has been stated, there is one here who can bear testimony to that, which, however great it was, however great was his acquisition of knowledge, there was with all that, such unpretending singleness and simplicity of mind and no unnecessary display, that a man might have passed hours in his society, and unless the conversation turned by itself upon subjects with which he was much better acquainted than most of those with whom he came in contact, they would have been ignorant, and might have gone away without knowing anything of that vast store of knowledge which he had heaped up in his active and most industrious mind. (Hear.) But that knowledge was not merely useful, as all intellectual acquisitions are, but the habit of mind which the acquisition of knowledge gave him enabled him better to perform those public duties with which from time to time he was charged. The great quality—I say, the leading quality—of his mind was thirsting after truth. His great object was to ascertain truth. He was not impatient of contradiction; he was not impatient of difference of opinion—his object was by comparing his ideas so precisely with those of others, whether living or dead, whether in conversation or in books—his great object was to get at truth, and to ascertain the correctness or incorrectness of particular opinions. (Cheers.) That quality he possessed in a greater degree than almost anybody whom I have had the good fortune to meet. It was that quality which endeared him as a public man to those with whom he had entered into communion. But in his private relations of life there was a warmth of heart—there was a steadiness of affection—there was a total unselfishness of feeling—which rendered him dear to all his friends, and which made him most valuable to all his family connections, and which inspired in those who came near him in private life, in the exchange of domestic intercourse—inspired feelings more deep than those which could be felt by any of those who are now assembled to do honour to his memory.

The Sheffield Cutlers' Feast on Thursday assumed the aspect of a political gathering. The Master Cutler this year is Charles Atkinson, Esq. Amongst the speakers were Lord EDWARD HOWARD, who kept to neutral topics, and Lord DENMAN, who did not, but spoke with some warmth against the conduct of the Government in the Dano-German question. He gave his reasons for voting against the Government on the occasion of the discussion on the vote of censure, and defended the giving of proxies by those who were not present. His lordship was listened to with marked impatience, and frequently interrupted by ironical cheering. Mr. ROEBUCK again indulged in an optimist strain—a eulogium on the House of Commons:—

Wherever men are working for liberty, there the English House of Commons is cited: and wherever they are endeavouring to free themselves from the fetters which commerce has imposed upon them, there the voice of the English House of Commons is heard. All the influence of the House of Commons influences mankind from begining to end; and I say, sir, I am startled with the temerity which guided me upon that occasion as a man who proposed himself as a representative of the people of England; for you will recollect that the commerce of England pervades every portion of the universe, and that wherever the commerce of England goes, there ought to go—there does go—the prevailing power of the people of England to protect her sons. Well, then, there have arisen from time to time difficulties which have been submitted to the House of Commons, and I, as a member of the House of Commons, have had to decide upon those great and important questions. Well, sir, I say I am now startled at the recollection of what I then undertook. The commerce, the name of England, as I have said, pervades the whole world; her name goes to the verge of civilisation and beyond, and her laws, the laws that are propounded in the House of Commons, go with the name of England. Well, sir, I have been taught to believe, and I think I am right in believing, that the business of a legislator is a matter to be learned; that law-making is a subject which requires an apprenticeship. Why not? The lawyer goes through certain forms; a member of the Church of England goes through certain forms, but it would seem a legislator is what I have heard of the gig-driver—it comes by instinct. (Laughter.) Every man believes that he is exactly in the position to make laws for the country to which he belongs. Well, sir, I think very differently. When I put before myself the point at which I aimed—that of being a representative of the people of England in the House of Commons—what I did was to consider everything which I thought would conduce to make an efficient member of the House of Commons. There were three things which I found requisite as a member of that House—first, appropriate knowledge; next, honesty; and thirdly, courage; and any one of these three being absent I found would nullify the other two. I found that you could have perfect knowledge, that you could have a desire to do well, but that if you had not courage to face the difficulties, the thing fell before you—(Hear, hear)—and you don't know, sir, the difficulties a member of the House of Commons has to encounter; but there is one present, sir, who will tell you (alluding to Sir F. Crossley) that I speak truly. There is cajolery of every sort, there is temptation of every description, but the grand thing is that a man should say to himself, "Now, I am here representing the people of England; for though I am returned for the borough of Sheffield still I am also representing the people of England." (Applause.) Mind that there is no mistake: though I read in the papers that I am mistaken, still that is the fact: I am representing the people of England, and in this great capacity you don't know, sir, the difficulties we have to go through. Why, I will only state one class of those difficulties. Do what I will, sir, I feel very much like the drummer-boy who said, "Hit him where you will you cannot please him." (Laughter.) I feel, sir, that, say what I like, there are people determined to oppose it. I feel that there, sir, are buzzing flies not simply bred in dirt, but nurtured in dirt. Their only object is to be uncomfortable to cleanly people. (Laughter.) Now that is really the thing we have got to go through. Do what we will—and I am only answering the toast of the members for Sheffield—do what we will, we cannot please everybody. Now I believe we have before us, and I speak in the name of my colleague, as well as in the name of myself, difficulties as great as have ever fallen to the lot of the representatives of the people of England.

Sir FRANCIS CROSSLEY, M.P., begged to say a word or two on politics, though not on party politics. Speaking of non-intervention, he said:—

I think we have lived to see the dawn of a brighter era. We have lived to see the day when we must be satisfied to rest upon defensive and not offensive warfare,—when the principle of non-intervention is established. I recollect when I was a boy my father used to tell his sons that bought wit and bought sense are the best, provided you don't buy them too dear. (Hear.) I am sure we have bought our wit and sense too dear, for eight hundred millions is a large sum to have paid, or to owe, in addition to the sums we have paid off; and when we look at the lives that have been lost, we may well consider whether England has not in former times meddled

in many wars in which she had no right to meddle, and that the time is come when we must be satisfied that the interest or the honour of England are involved before we enter into war, and it is only when our interest or our honour is at stake that we must draw the sword. (Hear, hear.)

In reference to the American war, he remarked :—

You may depend upon it, slavery was the beginning of that war—("No, no")—and slavery has been at the bottom of it since it began. (Loud cries of "No, no," and some cheering.) I don't mean to say that the North would have gone to war for the sake of the slave. (Hear, hear.) Don't misunderstand me; but I mean to say it is that accursed thing being in that country that has brought God's curse upon it. (Cheers and hisses.) I believe that good will come out of evil, and that, whether there be separation or whether there be reunion, the doom of slavery is marked, and that it must come to an end. (Hear, hear.) If the South would meet together like men, seeing, as they must do, that slavery must be abolished, and would themselves pass a law that all born after this time should not be born slaves, but born free, and if they would allow those who are now in slavery to work out their own freedom, then there would be some hope of the thing coming to an end. Depend upon it that slavery must be abolished, that it cannot go on, and that that measure of good will come out of this great evil, whether the result be separation or reunion. (Hear, hear.)

Among the remaining toasts was "The Rev. Canon Sale, the clergy, and the ministers of other denominations." (Cheers.) The Rev. W. WILKINSON, chaplain of the Cutlers' Company, responded.

THE LAST HOURS OF PRINCE ALBERT.

There has reached us (*Northern Whig*) from abroad a most interesting extract from a letter which was written by a member of the Queen's household shortly after the death of Prince Albert. The extremely confidential position which the writer held at the time not only gives the assurance of perfect reliability, but invests the following lines with a very special interest. After describing the grief and fears of the whole household for the Queen, the writer speaks of the personal loss sustained in the death of Prince Albert :—

How I shall miss his conversation about the children! He used often to come into the schoolroom to speak about the education of the children, and he never left me without my feeling that he had strengthened my hands, and raised the standard I was aiming at. Nothing mean or frivolous could exist in the atmosphere that surrounded him; the conversation could not be trifling if he was in the room. I dread the return of spring for my dear lady. It was his favourite time of the year—the opening leaves, the early flowers, and fresh green were such a delight to him; and he so loved to point out their beauties to his children that it will be terrible to see them without him. The children kept his table supplied with primroses, which he especially loved. The last Sunday he passed on earth was a very blessed one for the Princess Alice to look back upon. He was very ill and very weak, and she spent the afternoon alone with him, whilst the others were in church. He begged to have his sofa drawn to the window, that he might see the sky and the clouds sailing past. He then asked her to play to him, and she went through several of his favourite hymns and chorals. After she had played some time, she looked round and saw him lying back, his hands folded as if in prayer, and his eyes shut. He lay so long without moving that she thought he had fallen asleep. Presently he looked up and smiled. She said, "Were you asleep, dear papa?" "Oh no," he answered; "only I have such sweet thoughts."

During his illness his hands were often folded in prayer; and when he did not speak, his serene face showed that the "happy thoughts" were with him to the end. The Princess Alice's fortitude has amazed us all. She saw from the first that both her father and mother's firmness depended on her firmness, and she set herself to the duty. He loved to speak openly of his condition, and had many wishes to express. He loved to hear hymns and prayers. He could not speak to the Queen of himself, for she could not bear to listen, and shut her eyes to the danger. His daughter saw that she must act differently, and she never let her voice falter or shed a single tear in his presence. She sat by him, listened to all he said; repeated hymns; and then, when she could bear it no longer, would walk calmly to the door, and then rush away to her room, returning soon with the same calm and pale face without any appearance of the agitation she had gone through.

I have had several interviews with the poor Queen since. The first time she said, "You can feel for me, for you have gone through this trial." Another time she said how strange it seemed, when she looked back, to see how much for the last six months the Prince's mind had dwelt upon death and the future state; their conversation had so often turned upon these subjects, and they had read together a book called "Heaven our Home," which had interested him very much. He once said to her, "We don't know in what state we shall meet again; but that we shall recognise each other and be together in eternity I am perfectly certain." It seemed as if it had been intended to prepare her mind and comfort her—though, of course, it did not strike her then. She said she was a wonder to herself, and she was sure it was in answer to the prayers of her people that she was so sustained. She feared it would not last, and that times of agony were before her. She said, "There's not the bitterness in this trial that I felt when I lost my mother—I was so rebellious then; but now I can see the mercy and love that are mixed in my trial." Her whole thought now is to walk worthy of him, and her greatest comfort to think that his spirit is always near her, and knows all that she is doing.

THE NEW LONDON RAILWAYS.

Eleven new bridges across the river were projected, but only one has been approved, and it is quite out of the town, being situated in the neighbourhood of Kew. The only new terminus authorised is that of the Great Eastern, at Finsbury-circus; but the Midland and Great Northern get access by new branches to the Metropolitan and thence to the heart of London, while the North-Western and Charing-cross line connects the North-Western with the large depôt at the latter spot. The Great Western is, as our readers are aware, already in direct communication with the Metropolitan. Thus we have in the central part of the metropolis, four great termini, to one or other, or in some cases more than one, of which all railways have access—Charing-cross, Cannon-street, Liverpool-street, and Finsbury-circus. The next thing required is to connect the various systems; and this is accomplished by the following lines: Metropolitan (Extension to Trinity-square), Metropolitan District and Grand Union, Metropolitan (Notting-hill and Brompton Extension), and a short line sanctioned by the Additional Powers Bill of the same company. These lines form a continuous railway, which, starting from Moorfields (Fore-street), runs eastward towards the Minories, where, curving round, it proceeds by Trinity-square, Eastcheap, Cannon-street, to the Thames Embankment, which it traverses as far as Westminster bridge. Thence its course lies by the north side of the Abbey, Victoria-street, close to Victoria station, Sloane-street, and South Kensington to Notting-hill, where it turns once more to the east, in order to join at Lisson-grove, Edgware-road, the present line of the Metropolitan, which completes the circle back again to Moorfields. This inner circle is connected by a branch with an outer circle, of which the West London Junction forms an important part. The importance of this series of communication can hardly be overrated. The Great Western and Great Eastern are directly united, and so are the North-Western and South-Eastern, the Great Northern, and the London, Chatham, and Dover. The Midland, also, has access to the last-named comprehensive system, and by means of the Metropolitan, both the Midland and the Great Northern can get to the South-Eastern at Cannon-street. The Metropolitan and St. John's Wood line runs between the Finchley-road station of the Hampstead and City Junction and the Baker-street station of the Metropolitan, while the Finchley, Willesden, and Acton connects the new Midland with the Great Western and South-Western. The Great Eastern, having got admission to the interior of the metropolis, is laying itself out largely for suburban traffic, to accommodate which it has obtained powers for a line running from Liverpool-street parallel with the present main line as far as Cambridge-road, then turning due north to Hackney, where it branches into two parts, one passing by Stamford-hill to Tottenham and Epping, and the other going through Clapton to Walthamstow, where it meets another branch from a little above Stratford, and the two run north in one line to Woodford. A short link places Alexandra Park in connection with the Edgware, Highgate, and London Railways.

Coming to the Surrey side of London we find that the South-Western, which will obtain access to the city side of the river by the aid of the South-Eastern extension to Cannon-street, is placing its Richmond and Windsor line in connection with the North-Western and West London Junction by a Kensington, Hammersmith, and Richmond branch; and, by a little deviation, with the new Battersea rails of the London and Brighton, and the London, Chatham, and Dover. The London and Brighton have received sanction for a continuation of their Peckham extension across Grove-park—and that interesting road which one can call either Cut-throat-alley or Love-lane, according to one's taste or feelings, for it rejoices in both names—to Dulwich and the Norwood part of its system. The London, Chatham, and Dover are also going to have a little offshoot in the same direction. By this means these two railways will communicate with an odd-looking line, like a noose, called the Tooting, Wimbledon, and Merton Extension, which on the west has also a connection with the South-Western. Several short branches serve to form a union between the North Kent and the Crystal Palace and South London Railway.—*Railway News.*

THE TONIC SOLFA ASSOCIATION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Wednesday, the yearly choral meeting of the Tonic Solfa Association — now one of the great autumnal events at Sydenham—attracted upwards of 24,000 visitors to the Crystal Palace. The spectacle presented by the Handel orchestra was most animated and interesting. The choir consisted of 5,000 voices, principally of young persons and children, but including 1,000 tenors and basses. The first part, devoted to sacred music, contained the "Gloria in Excelsis," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass; Dr. Croft's "Cry aloud and shout"; "See, the Conquering Hero comes," from Judas Maccabæus; and various hymns and anthems. The secular pieces included, among others, Mr. Hickson's "Bells ringing," to the tune of "Caller Herring"; the "Escape from the city" (Flotow); "Hail to the chief" (Bishop); the "Blue Bells of Scotland," arranged by Neithardt; Dr. Arne's "Which is the properest day to sing"; and the "Skylark's song," a canon, by Mendelssohn. It was delightful to hear so many fresh, pure, sweet, and young voices (unaccompanied by instrumental music), and to observe the precision with which they followed every indication of the conductor's *bâton*. We have before remarked upon the maintenance of pitch in the pieces executed by these children, even after an *encore*. In the majority of cases yesterday scarcely a shade of difference could be observed by the nicest ear. Not the least pleasing feature of the concert was the evident delight which the young singers took in their music. The enthusiasm of the audience was manifested by loud plaudits and repeated *encores*.—*Times.*

In consequence of the great success of the above performance, the directors of the Crystal Palace requested the committee of the association to repeat the performance on Saturday, September 10th, at three o'clock p.m., and this was at once agreed to. The directors have agreed that all tickets out on sale for August 31st shall be available on next Saturday, and in addition to this, all friends of the association may purchase tickets at the shilling rates (or including railway, one shilling and sixpence) though Saturday is a half-crown day. By this arrangement many persons who have half holidays on Saturdays, but are generally disinclined to visit the Palace in consequence of the dearness of admission on those days, will have an opportunity, not only of enjoying the beautiful grounds, which are now in the most luxuriant condition, but also of hearing some really good singing by the Tonic Solfa choralists. Tickets at the reduced rates may be obtained of the various teachers and members of the choir, the principal music-sellers, and the "Tonic Solfa Agency," 43, Paternoster-row.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and Royal family at Balmoral enjoy their usual excursions so far as the broken weather will permit. The Prince and Princess of Wales have paid frequent visits to her Majesty.

Her Majesty has replied to the addresses presented to her on her recent visit to Perth. She thanks the authorities for the arrangements which were made, and says that the proceedings and her reception gave her great satisfaction. She also expresses the hope that the testimonial they erected to the memory of her beloved husband, may ever remind them of those virtues which made him great and which endeared him to the whole of her people.

Viscount Palmerston arrived at Cambridge House from Hereford on Saturday night, and left town again on Sunday evening for Brocket Hall, Herts.

The Duke of Newcastle is in about the same state of health as when he left town. His grace is very weak, and does not take any out-door exercise.

Mr. Hubbard, M.P., has contributed the sum of 1,000*l.* towards the restoration of the parish church of Buckingham.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will visit Liverpool—his native place—on the 10th of October, on the invitation of the mayor.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the Braemar Gathering, for competition in Highland sports and games, at the Castle of Mar. A large number of distinguished personages were present, and there was also a great muster of spectators from all parts of the country. Most unfortunately the weather was wretchedly bad, strong gusts of wind and drizzling showers sweeping down the beautiful valley where the warlike old Castle of Mar stands. Notwithstanding this, the spectators gathered steadily around the ring, and the competitors stripped and set to work, racing, "putting the stone," throwing the hammer, tossing the caber, &c. After the conclusion of the games luncheon was served in the Castle to a party of about 100. Colonel Farquharson had the honour to conduct the Princess of Wales to table, the Prince following with Miss Oswald, the Colonel's bride-elect, on his arm. The latter incident was at once noticed by the Highlanders, and seemed to give much gratification. After luncheon the sports recommenced, and, despite the falling rain, which came down heaviest during the most interesting contest of all—the dancing—the Prince and Princess keep their places till the end, when they partook of tea in the Castle, and shortly before six o'clock drove off for Abergeldie Castle, amid enthusiastic cheers. The hero of the games, alike for strength of arm and agility in jumping, was Donald Dinne, well-known over Scotland as the "Deeside Champion." A grand ball was held in the evening at the Castle.

The Prince and Princess of Wales sailed from Dundee on Saturday afternoon for Copenhagen, in the royal yacht Osborne. Great preparations had been made for their reception and for the conducting of them through the town. Almost at the last moment a telegram was received stating that the Royal party would embark at Broughty Ferry, four miles from Dundee. Instantly a special train conveyed magistrates to the ferry, who represented to the Prince that if faith were not kept with the people, there would, in all likelihood, be a riot in the town. His Royal Highness at once consented to proceed and embark according to the first arrangement. This was done, but when the Royal party reached the landing-place, it was found that the Royal yacht had not returned from Broughty Ferry, whither she had been ordered. Thus there was an awkward period of waiting, during which heavy rain began to fall. At last, however, the yacht came up, and the Prince and Princess, with their suite, were safely conveyed on board, the yacht, with her consorts the Salamis and Medusa, sailing immediately. The Prince and Princess will meet at Copenhagen the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, eldest son of the Emperor, who was once said to be a suitor for the hand of the Princess Dagmar, sister of the Princess of Wales.

Parliament stands prorogued to November 11th.

Prince Humbert of Italy is expected to arrive in England on the 11th inst. During his stay he will reside with the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Italian Minister in London.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes from Trondhjem, August 26, describing Prince Alfred's visit to

the Duke of Roxburghe's fishing grounds at Alten, in Norway, where in one day he killed four fine salmon and six grilse. Myriads of mosquitoes saluted his arrival, taking especial delight, as they always do, in new comers. He left on Monday, August 1, for Hammerfest and the North Cape, and after a most successful trip and brilliant weather, came back to Alten on the 5th. He remained at Alten for a few days' more fishing, and killed altogether in eight days and a half 40 salmon and 86 grilse—1,097 lb. On the 15th the Racoon sailed from Alten, with Prince Alfred on board, and the 16th and 17th were spent at Tromsö, where a ball was improvised on board the Racoon, which brought out an amount of beauty that few were prepared for, and left a lively remembrance on both sides. A cricket-match was played in the Loffoden, at the foot of the Vaagekaller, the highest mountain of that wild range, while the Prince was shooting at Steilo. The Racoon reached Trondhjem on the 24th, after a most successful cruise in the far North, the weather all the time being magnificent, although at Trondhjem there has been scarcely any summer at all.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Ladies Ashley are at present residing in Switzerland.

The revision of the list of voters will commence on the 15th instant, and be concluded before the end of October. The barristers are paid 200 guineas each, amounting to 17,850*l.* a-year.

Law, Assize, and Police.

THE LAWS OF CROQUET.—Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, the Vacation Judge, has been called upon, at Southampton, to adjudicate in a suit by Captain Mayne Reid, the well-known author of many popular Indian novels, against the Earl of Essex and Miss Emily Faithfull (the earl's publisher) to protect the plaintiff's copyright in his recent work on "Croquet." The bill gives some account of the introduction into England of this national game, and of the extraordinary development which has since been accomplished in its science and rules. It appears from the statements of the bill that the plaintiff's work (of which he is the sole author and copyright proprietor) was published for him in the latter part of last year by Mr. Skeet, of King William-street, Charing-cross; that until then merely short printed instructions had been sold in accompaniment and explanation of the game; and that, owing to the poverty and vagueness of those instructions, and their failure to provide for numerous questions which arose, each croquet-ground had from time to time, according to its own caprice, and for its own local purposes, enlarged the existing rules, and added new rules and new technical expressions, thereby occasioning a wide-spread and inconvenient variety in the rules and vocabulary of the game. Under these circumstances, the plaintiff determined to compile and publish an authoritative handbook on the game. He accordingly bestowed more than four months' labour and considerable expense in studying the science of the game, and all practical details connected with it, and particularly in collecting, investigating, and developing the existing rules, and in inventing new rules, and in reducing the knowledge, ideas, and materials so acquired into an original and well-digested written shape. His work, "Croquet," was the result. It appears that the defendant, Miss Emily Faithfull, lately printed and published for the Earl of Essex, her co-defendant, a book called, "The Rules of Croquet, revised and corrected by an Old Hand," which has already reached a second edition. The bill alleges that this book was a piracy of the plaintiff's copyright, being a copy partly verbatim and partly with merely colourable alterations of the greater part of his rules and foot-notes, and that its sale (the price being only sixpence) would seriously interfere with that of the plaintiff's work, which, being of considerably larger bulk, costs 2s. 6d. It appears that the Earl of Essex has procured the "Old Hand's" book, to be compiled for him by a friend, for the purpose of being regularly issued and sent out with the sets of instruments known to the toy trade and the public as the "Cassiobury Croquet," and that he, being individually innocent of the piracy, and not being then aware that the work in question was a legal infringement of the plaintiff's copyright, had declined to discontinue its publication. The plaintiff therefore filed his bill, praying for the usual injunction and other relief; and now moved upon notice for an injunction until the hearing. The following order was taken:—That a perpetual injunction should issue restraining the further publication, &c., of the "Old Hand's" book, that all copies remaining unsold should be delivered up to the plaintiff, to be destroyed; and that the Earl should forthwith pay the plaintiff 125*l.* by way of compensation for injury already occasioned by the infringement, together also with all costs of suit.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE VACCINATION ACT.—A chimney-sweeper, named Whiting, was convicted by the Dorking Bench on Saturday last, for the non-vaccination of his infant daughter, and fined 10s. and 13s. 6d. costs. In default of payment a distress warrant was ordered to issue, and a sufficiency of goods and chattels not being forthcoming, the defendant was then to suffer fourteen days' imprisonment. Whiting's objection to comply with the provisions of the Act arose, it appears, from the injury sustained through vaccination by his wife and her family. The amount of the fine was at once lent to the poor man, and immediately paid, and in the course of the day a sufficient sum was subscribed to cover the expenses.

Crimes and Casualties.

On Thursday, while Dr. Bonthron, of West Linton, Peeblesshire, was being driven along the road leading from Garvald to the railway station at Dolphinton, he was attacked by a swarm of bees, apparently newly "cast-off," and so severely stung on the face and head as to be unable to attend to his duties for the present. His face and head became dreadfully swollen and disfigured an hour or two after the occurrence, the eyes being firmly closed, and the face and throat greatly swollen and discoloured, while a considerable amount of fever has set in from the effects of the poison—in fact, but for the precautions taken, it is probable that the case would have proved fatal. The driver of the vehicle was also severely stung on several parts of the head and neck, and only escaped further mischief by a timely use of whip and rein. Upwards of thirty bee-stings were taken out of Dr. Bonthron's face, neck, and head.

A family—the chief of which, Mr. Jefferys, had formerly been in a large way of business as a paper manufacturer—had by a reverse of fortune become reduced to great poverty. They went on from day to day, working and pinching, endeavouring by every honest means to increase their income and reduce their expenditure. In this desperate struggle the two young ladies of the family took a prominent part, working day and night for a slopseller, who paid them "2s. a dozen for making flannel shirts, and for blue and white ones they got 2s. 6d. a dozen"! Incessant work, little food, and the bare boards to sleep upon, at length produced their effects, and one by one the members of this unfortunate family were stricken down by illness. One of the girls died from sheer starvation, refusing to the last to allow any medical man to see her because he must at the same time discover all the wretchedness and misery of the family. The other girl lay stretched out on the floor in a dying condition when the coroner's jury visited the place. The jury found a verdict of—Death accelerated by overwork and fatigue.

An unfortunate accident occurred on Thursday on the line of railway now being made between Deptford and Lewisham. A large number of men were employed in making excavations when suddenly a large mass of chalk fell in. Four men were buried, and several others only narrowly escaped. Two of them were found to be still alive; the other two were dead when they were dug out.

The inquest on the woman Wilkinson, who was killed in Hatton-garden on Sunday by her husband, was resumed and concluded on Thursday. The jury being of opinion that Wilkinson did not intend to kill his wife, brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and on that charge he has been committed. But the police-magistrate has committed Wilkinson on the charge of "wilful murder."

On Friday last a gentleman farmer living at Toolooben, Galway, who had before shown symptoms of insanity, suddenly seized a razor, and made a frightful gash in his wife's throat. The poor creature rushed out of the house, which is fully half a mile distant from any other, but he pursued her into the garden, and finished the bloody act. He then, with the same weapon, cut his own throat, and almost immediately fell dead over the bleeding remains of his unfortunate wife, and was in that position when found. Nine children are left orphans by this sad tragedy.

Thunderstorms are reported from the provinces. At Worcester, on Friday, a thunderbolt fell in front of the Guildhall, and the street inspector, who happened to be near the spot, was thrown against another man by the concussion of the air, but was not hurt. The thunderstorm of Friday, which passed with such severity along the course of the Derwent, was fearful at the Malton Railway Station. The lightning struck the tall semaphore just outside the station, and had passed down by the gaspipe and iron ladder to the ground, cutting out a piece of the floor, and throwing it several yards off. The lightning seems to have forked about half way down the gaspipe, and passed an iron rod across the station, crushing up a stone at the top of a chimney, passing downwards by a large metal tank. The Driffield train had just begun to move out of the station. The guard was knocked down in the van, and a man was thrown back off the engine. The passengers in the train all felt the shock more or less, and many of them had the impression that a gun had been discharged in the carriage. Some other of the company's servants were thrown down. In York, the church of St. Mary, Castlegate, was struck, several stones in a buttress were displaced, and one of the windows broken. In a farm near York a horse was struck in the stable, a young man in the house was injured, and a chimney was thrown down.

Miscellaneous News.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION ON THE NORTH LONDON LINE.—The inquest on the body of the man killed by the explosion of a locomotive engine on the North London Railway was brought to a close on Thursday. The jury found a verdict of "Accidental death," but appended to it an expression of opinion that the firebox of the engine ought to have been more carefully examined before the engine was allowed to work.

PERILS OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—Mr. Charles Smith furnishes another proof of the necessity for communication between the passengers and the guard of a train. Travelling lately by the North-Western to Fleetwood, his fellow-passenger found, after passing Tring, that the tarpauling and luggage on the roof of their carriage were on fire. By great good fortune, after shouting till they were hoarse, the guard's attention was at last arrested and the train stopped, when it was found that the luggage was burnt down almost to the roof. A little more, and it would have burnt its way through the roof, with what result it is not difficult to imagine.

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.—The committee appointed by Earl de Grey to report on the comparative value of breech-loading rifles, consisting of six officers of the highest reputation, decided unanimously in their favour. Earl de Grey immediately acted on their report, and a notice published this week calls upon all manufacturers of small arms to send in suggestions on the conversion of the Enfield rifles into breech-loaders. The principal conditions are that the cost must not exceed 1*l.* a barrel, and that the rifle must shoot as well as before. Six rifles will be delivered to the authors of the best suggestions, to be altered within five weeks after their plans. A letter in the *Times* from an Englishman who has been in the Confederate service adds some remarkable evidence on the merits of the breech-loader. He believes that the rapidity of loading compensates for weight and solidity, that a regiment like the 60th armed with these weapons would destroy a brigade of Guards in fifteen minutes, and the writer saw 200 men defend a blockhouse which the General in command thought could not be defended by less than a regiment.—*Spectator.*

WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION.—In almost all the counties of England, besides several in Scotland and Wales, there are increasing signs of the interest which this movement has awakened in the public mind. In the metropolis clubs are being organised in Paddington, Marylebone, St. James's (Soho), at Stratford, and it is the intention of certain active benefactors of Eastern London to spare no effort for the establishment of clubs amongst its dense population. In some places, as at Bristol and Smethwick, the movement is entering into a new phase—for example, the adoption of one or other of the several Acts of Parliament which apply to joint-stock projects to facilitate the erection of suitable buildings. In other places certain errors crept in at the very outset which have been productive of much disappointment; but so far from there being anything like despair, those who have most keenly felt the failure are foremost in efforts and self-sacrifice with a view to resuscitation on fresh experiments. The secretary to the union has already made many engagements for the ensuing winter—in some cases to revisit for consultation and encouragement clubs already fully or partially established; but, in the majority of instances, with a view to the extension of these valuable societies amongst working men.

THE LATE RIOTS IN BELFAST.—A deputation from the magistrates of Belfast waited on Monday upon Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, Under Secretary for Ireland, and the Attorney-General, to make a representation to them upon the state of affairs in that town. The deputation consisted of the Mayor (Mr. Lytte), Mr. Wm. Dunville, J.P.; Dr. Murney, J.P.; Mr. W. T. B. Lyons, J.P.; and Mr. David Taylor, J.P. The proceedings were conducted in private, but we believe we are correct in stating that, on behalf of the general body of magistrates who had held meetings during the past fortnight, they communicated a resolution arrived at recommending a reconstruction of the system of local police, both in its constitution and command, with a view to provide such a fresh organisation as may be adequate to preserve the peace of the town in the future. The deputation, we believe, also pressed for an augmentation of the force to the number of 400, the executive function to be vested in the person of a distinct commissioner of police, and the expense to be borne jointly by the town and by the Government, as in Dublin. As a further recommendation, the deputation submitted the re-establishment of Belfast as the head-quarters of a military district. The interview lasted for nearly an hour and a half, and at its close, Sir Thomas Larcom stated that the recommendations which had been made would receive the best attention of the Irish Government.—*Dublin Mail.*

TAKING HER EASE.—An American paper states that there is in St. Louis a young lady of eighteen who has done nothing but eat and sleep since she was four years old. She is awake for a few minutes twice in twenty-four hours, and then talks and eats.

INJUSTICE TO IRELAND.—"Can ye tell me what the toime iz, surr?" asked an Irishman of an Englishman newly arrived at Dublin. "I can't, indeed, my man," replied the Englishman, "Dublin time is behind London time, but I don't know how much." "Did ye say behind, surr?" "Certainly." "And how's that, surr?" "Why, the sun rises earlier in London that it does in Dublin." "Thin all I can say is," replied the irate Irishman, "that it's another cruel piece of Saxon injustice to Ireland."

A GOOD JUDGE.—A well-known magistrate of the county of Surrey was in his library sipping Maraschino. An Irish lad arrived with a letter on important business, which required an immediate answer. The Surrey squire goodnaturedly poured out a glass of Maraschino for the lad, and set about writing a reply. Having finished and sealed his letter, he looked up amazed to see that the bottle, which had been more than half full, had been emptied. Turning to the boy, he exclaimed, "Do you know, you imp, that that cost me sixteen shillings?" "And worth every penny on't, your honour," was the reply of simple Pat.

Literature.

*REV. J. G. ROGERS'S SERMONS.**

There has not been, to our knowledge, among recent volumes of sermons by Nonconformist preachers, one of more solid merit, in quality of thought, and in fitness to the prevailing tendencies of the day, than that recently published by Mr. Rogers. It has, indeed, in some respects, less of popular attractiveness than others to which it is greatly superior—less imaginativeness, less sentiment, less of the delicate perception and use of natural analogies for the illustration of spiritual things; but, on the other hand, it is so full of instruction, in the proper sense, clearly, interestingly, and forcibly conveyed, that we doubt whether there are half-a-dozen sentences in all the discourses that could be dispensed with, and still leave the preacher's meaning clear, and the impression he produces uninjured.

One of the first things that strikes the reader of these sermons will certainly be the comprehensiveness, the almost exhaustiveness, of the treatment of the subjects; — they seem to have been viewed under all their aspects, and they are developed fully on all sides. If it is a completely defined theme, or a separated practical truth, that is discussed, there is the same peculiar fulness. Then, one observes that there is a strong theological tinge in them:—not that they are exercises in dogmatical, and still less in controversial, theology; but, that the preacher puts forward definite views on the fundamental questions of the Christian system, and that he also derives his practical instruction—as to human nature, society, duty, &c.,—in a direct manner, from principles of revealed truth. The character of the thinking will, further, make a distinct impression on the mind:—nothing loose, or incoherent, or obscure; but all logical, perspicuous and sure. Indeed, the intellectual vigour and clearness sustained by large knowledge of theology, of men and the world, and of the questions of the time, may be taken as the distinguishing mark of the volume. In style it is dignified and forcible—without conceits or feebleness; but perhaps maintained continuously at too high a point, and capable of relief by a more familiar and conversational manner—many passages having a noble rhetoric seeming to need the contrast of a lower key that their full effect may be felt. In tone (which is something distinct from style), Mr. Rogers is manly, earnest, and fearless: but we can conceive that some will think there is too much of a sort of metallic ring, which they will call *hard*, and will wish that there had been something more heard of the viol, the flute, and the harp. To which it may be answered that *tone* in discourse is of no moment unless it in some sort express the real "individuality of the individual"; and that therefore it is the last thing to be assumed or even cultivated.

We shall now make two extracts, in part illustration of our remarks; reminding the reader that the close coherence and completeness of the sermons, to which we have referred, make it impossible really to represent their interest or their power by quotations. The first quotation is from a sermon on "Work and Prayer": the second from one on "The New Life".

"Here are two elements of Christian excellence, apparently opposite, yet both must be blended in one who would attain to the fulness of the stature of a perfect man in Christ Jesus. Many have tried, are trying, to separate them. There have been ages, there are still individuals and parties, in whom there is an excess of the devotional—an excess because it is to the exclusion of the active part. Man can never pray too often or too earnestly; but if his whole ideas of religious duty be confined to the reading of so-called spiritual books, the attendance on the public worship of God, or the performance of certain acts of private devotion—if the whole time that is not spent thus is regarded as something removed from the sphere of religion:—if the ordinary work of the world be looked on as something that is fitted to lower the tone of the soul, and to interfere with spiritual earnestness—if even active service for Christ be depreciated—then the true character of a Christian life is altogether forgotten. There is the opposite danger, and it is, perhaps, that into which we are most prone to fall. Ours is the age of activity—from every side come to the Christian calls for earnest labour for the overthrow of error, for the enlightening of ignorance, for the diffusion of the Gospel, for the relief of suffering and poverty, for the advancement of the numberless institutions which seek the advancement of Christ's kingdom. Demands of this character are incessant; and if obedience to them be the whole of our religion—if such engagements prevent heart-searching, God-seeking, quiet meditation, and earnest prayer—if they draw us away from that self-communion which is the true prelude to communion with God—if all is bustle, excitement, outward struggle, there is sure to be weakness. Piety will soon become superficial, with all the feebleness of a building which has a grand superstructure without an adequate foundation, or a tree which has grown high, and spread its branches far and wide, but which lacking root, needs but the first blast of the tempest to ensure its overthrow. A true Christian character must unite the two—the heart to prayer, the hand to work; the hours of secret fellowship with God; the daily life, whether in the church or in the world, of consistency, self-sacrifice, earnest toil for God. A perfect body must have well-tuned nerves as well as brawny muscles; a strong mind must be well balanced, uniting keenness of perception with depth of reflection, the calm judgment with the brilliant fancy; a large heart must have firmness of principle as well as tenderness of feeling; and a Christian soul must have joy both in intimate communion with God, and in the employment of sanctified energy for His glory."

"There is much talk in our times of 'spiritual life.' It is the cant phrase of a class who, professedly warring against dead creeds, are actually, though sometimes, perhaps, unconsciously, stripping Christianity of all its distinctive features. They point to some earnest champions of a severe orthodoxy, whose ungenial temper and unlovely life are strange illustrations of that Gospel of love to which they profess such warm attachment. With them they contrast others who are known for all that is 'lovely and of good report,' but whom these harsh bigots would condemn for some real or fancied error in their creed. It is impossible, they tell us, to acquiesce in any verdict which should endorse the piety of the former, and pronounce only anathemas on the latter.

"Such views appear generous and liberal, but evil often lurks beneath this fair outward profession. Earnest zeal for the truth may sometimes tend to narrowness; but there is, at least, as much fear that a pseudo charity may throw its mantle over error. The spirit in which this freedom is claimed, in fact, is often manifest in the contrast between the generosity displayed to those who rebel against the great principles of the Gospel, and the vehemence with which charges of formalism and bigotry are urged against those by whom its doctrines are maintained. While gladly accepting, therefore, any truth that lies in such representations, it is necessary that we guard against the error. We, too, believe that spiritual life is not inseparably connected with one particular creed or restricted to one sect; that it does not depend for its nourishment upon any special forms, and does not reveal its powers only in some chosen modes of action. Yet there is a rule by which it may be judged. Our catholicity owns only one limitation, but that it must maintain—there must be living union with the Head, or there is no life at all."

It is observable in all these sermons that the preacher is emphatically a man of his age, turns his thought face to face with its movement, and solemnly means to "serve his generation according to the will of God." His references to contemporary literature, and to topics of the day, are somewhat unusual in the pulpit: but Mr. Rogers is evidently not inclined that it should prove as has been often prophesied of late—that the Sunday pulpit must surrender its office to the weekly press; he, rather, will keep it alongside all discussions of the moment that are purely religious, and will make its voice to be distinctly heard, and its power of intellect and knowledge to be felt. Perhaps Mr. Rogers seems to see, with too fixed an eye, hanging on the skirt of his congregation, a shadowy line of antagonists, or definite knots of opposers; and too much addresses direct remark, and sometimes what seems almost contemptuously objurgatory remark, to these folk in the background; but whether this be the case or no can be fairly judged only when one knows the composition of the auditory to which these sermons were preached, and the local as well as the general conditions under which debated questions presented themselves to the preacher and his hearers. In the episodes to which we refer, Mr. Rogers appears in the attitude, and breathes the spirit, of a zealous defender of revealed religion and of evangelical doctrine; but shows himself to be also of a large-minded and catholic school of orthodoxy.

We have frequently expressed the opinion that pulpit teaching needs to be much more "expository," that it may meet the characteristic needs of our own day, that it may after the highest manner vindicate to the spiritual consciousness of men the authority of Holy Scripture, and that it may give a rich and wide knowledge of revelation as it has proceeded from God, in place of the summarised dogma that forms the usual iron bed of the practical instructions of our too Procrustean preachers. Men generally—we are sorry to say it, with full conviction, that even Christian men—do *not* read and study the Bible for themselves, and the broken scraps they get in public worship or at narrowed moments of devotion, do not suffice to give them any real knowledge of its contents. Sermons like Mr. Rogers' show plainly enough the influence of profound personal studies of Scripture: but we will venture to express a wish that such a preacher would largely use a directly expository method, in which he is well fitted to excel.

We have not done justice by these remarks to our sense of the various excellencies of this volume, but with confidence commend it to our readers as having great intellectual force, independent judgment, the fruits of large and learned culture, and a deeply human and devout interest in all the life that flows around us.

* *Phases of Christian Truth and Duty.* Sermons preached in Albion Chapel, Ashton-under-Lyne. By J. G. ROGERS, B.A. Jackson, Walford, and Co.

*"ABOUT IN THE WORLD."**

We cannot better express our sense of the great merit of this volume of essays, than by saying that it fully sustains the credit which the author has won for himself by his previous publication, "The Gentle Life"; while in the subjects of which it treats, it forms a companion volume. There is the same simplicity and earnestness of style, the same thoughtfulness and wisdom of judgment, and even a greater profusion of anecdotes and quotations from the great writers of past ages, which made the previous volume so readable and instructive. After going "about in the world," the author gives his judgment against its being the waste howling wilderness which some affirm, and declares, in spite of all the wrong and evil which still remain that it is an improved and an improving world. We think, at any rate, that writings of this sort are in themselves a proof that the world is better than it was; when we find men content to leave dry and philosophical speculations upon life, to help their fellows in solving the lower, perhaps, but everyday and actual problems of their existence. The majority of people have to work for their daily bread, and to take the world pretty much as they find it; they have no time for the study of these abstruse questions nor interest in them; enough for them if they are able to deal with what is actual, and find out how to live in the world, and yet hold that gentle life to which God calls them.

Such a volume as this is very helpful; there is nothing very new in it, no startling or original conclusions; the reader will find little, perhaps, which he has not already thought; but it is a great consolation to be able to take up a book which so aptly expresses our own convictions, and to feel that we are encouraged and confirmed by the counsels of one who shows himself so well acquainted with the world. They are the fruit of personal experience, and the author adopts the profession of Montaigne, "Je suis moy-môme la matière de mon livre." In fact, in another respect he also follows the great essayist, and the opening sentence in the article upon "War in the World," is true of himself as well as Montaigne. He says, "Montaigne, writing, as he very frequently did, "about himself, drawing his experiences chiefly "from his own heart, and telling people exactly what he thought at the moment, naturally does not let the passing events of the "day go by without observation." Certainly part of the charm of this volume is that it takes up very recent events, and enables us to regard with greater calmness, what the excitement of the controversy, or our ignorance of the real weight and importance which attached to them, prevented us from considering at the time with sufficient deliberation. The subjects of the essays are various, and we do not think that all are treated with equal thoughtfulness; but even in these cases we are sure to find something which will repay the reading, although we may not concur in the judgment of the writer, or may think that he has treated his subject in too summary a manner. We may say of all the different topics which he handles, that both sides are always put before us—thus in the first essay which really treats of selfishness, the apparently contradictory principles of self-love and self-denial are both forcibly insisted upon us. We would especially recommend the essay upon "Outward Adornment," as setting forth some very grave truths, though we can scarcely hope that what Leech has in vain satirised, will yield even to the earnest remonstrance of our lay parson. It is perfectly true that "dress has an "effect upon character," that in this as in other instances, "cause runs into effect and effect becomes cause"; but we will allow the parson to speak for himself:—

"The hoop, which is now so prevalent, is another instance of the folly of Fashion. It arose in the time of Elizabeth, and its purpose always was and is to extend the gown so as to show its richness and the expensive material. The fashion died out, and again arose in the days of George the Second, and continued for many years. No amount of satire, either pictorial or literary, seems to have had any effect on the wearers. There can be little doubt as to the inconvenience of hoops. Hogarth continually satirised them, but without any effect. In 1780 a pocket hoop was worn, like two panniers tied on each hip of the wearer. These were open at the top, and may have been of some service as pockets. The numberless deaths occasioned by fires, machinery, and other accidents, do not seem to make them less fashionable in our own day. Rather than do away with the hoop, the grate was moved higher in the chimney, to the great detriment of warmth and ventilation. How nonsensical and ridiculous they are is seen nowadays in an omnibus, a crowded street, or in a carriage, wherein ladies going to Court half hide themselves and their cavaliers by immense hoops, which are obliged to be lifted up so as nearly to cover the occupants of the vehicle."

It is a comfort for the men to know that if their remonstrances are not listened to now, neither were they before, and that they still are able to retain the grates in their normal position; while the ladies may console themselves that in all other respects they are allowed to dress "like "women, not aping, as of yore, the follies of each "other's dress."

"Our Judgments of Others," appears to us not

* *About in the World.* By the Author of "The Gentle Life." London: Sampson Low and Co.

only to be a mistaken title, but also to be far below the general average of the essays; a collection of anecdotes about people who have been rash and ungenerous in declaring the misfortunes of others to be the judgment of God.

If we have a complaint to urge generally against the volume it still is, that sometimes matters of the greatest interest are taken up only to be immediately dismissed; and we would venture to hope that when next our parson in the tyewig comes before us some of those questions which he has now passed by may be the subjects of his future discourses.

THE PERIODICALS.

Fraser has this month an opening article on "Dr. "Newman's 'Apologia,'"—by far the most elaborate review that that remarkable book has yet received, but containing many things, both critical and controversial, from which we entirely dissent, and offering a gratuitous insult, equally unjust and vulgar, to the author of "The Eclipse of Faith"—a book that the spiritualistic unbelievers and the ultra-latitudinarian believers (alike in this respect, at least) cannot forget, and will not forgive; and which therefore may be presumed to be something more, and to have some power other than they represent it. The writer holds that, in the main questions at issue, all transitory and personal matters being waived, "Mr. Kingsley was right, though he "expressed himself incautiously and clumsily; and that "Dr. Newman was wrong, though he managed his cause "with great skill." At the same time it is said that if, "and in so far as, Mr. Kingsley meant to call him a liar, "as Dr. Newman says he did, he was wrong"; for "neither Dr. Newman's life nor his writings sustain "such a charge." Those who would know how a writer from the side of extreme religious liberalism, deals with the history of Dr. Newman's mind, and with his general defence of his opinions, will find it worth while to read this article. Mr. Ottley's second portion of "Notes of "Diplomacy," takes up "the so-called 'prerogative' "in matters of peace and war," and "examines it upon "constitutional grounds"; showing that Lord Palmerston's recent doctrine, laid down in reply to Mr. Horsman, is to be excepted against as "not in accordance "with the spirit of the Constitution as it existed for "centuries before the time" to which his lordship's remembrance of the official practice goes back. The conclusion is that, seeing that "'Ministerial responsibility' "is more an affair of theory than practice"—"impeach-"ments being out of date, and the terrors of Tower-hill "existing no longer,"—"in state arrangements of such "importance [as making and ratifying treaties, or "declaring war] the country should be protected not "only against acts, the result of 'criminal motives,' but "against those attributable to imprudence, stupidity, or "erroneous judgment; and *this can only be accomplished "by consulting the* 'representative wisdom' *before the "deed is done.*" The second paper, on "The Parish "Priest," contains many really valuable hints and suggestions for all ministers of religion—on the subject of pastoral work and influence—especially such as spring from a larger knowledge of the world than ministers amongst ourselves ordinarily possess: and there is wisdom and a human and reverent spirit present even in what seems to have some hue of priestly policy; for the writer carefully avoids the seeming to assume a high spirituality of motive, the conscious absence of which might make his counsels appear unpractical. Miss Frances Cobbe has an important article on "The "Philosophy of the Poor Laws." The "Campaigner at "Home" includes two light essays; one of which illustrates from a real or supposed "Common-place "Book," the vice of the intellectual character and culture of our time—"indecision, a want of fidelity to "definite conviction."

Blackwood has, like *Fraser*, an article on "Kingsley "and Newman." Mr. Kingsley has been violently assailed in *Blackwood* before; but never with more that looks like personal hatred than in this article; while Dr. Newman, on the other hand, is dealt with very tenderly, and almost approvingly, notwithstanding that it is allowed that "his principles are indefensible *ab "initio.*" Dr. Newman's "error" is "that of a great "mind": "whereas Mr. Kingsley is wrong, morally as "well as logically"! The Carlingford "Perpetual "Curate" has surmounted his troubles, and has obtained his preferment without the aid of his female relatives, having become Rector in place of Mr. Morgan, and by the intervention of that gentleman. We certainly do not remember a drearier story, on the whole, for a long while, than this has been. "Cor-"nelius O'Dowd's" clever trifling is continued. There is abundant knowledge and much pleasant reading in the article on dictionaries and encyclopædias, under the title of "The Alphabeticals." A certain monetary doctrine, as to which the authorities show "much to be "said on both sides," comes out strongly in "The City "of Gold," from which we make the following quotation:—

"Ought the presence or absence of a few millions of gold to make the vast difference between national prosperity on the one hand, and national disaster on the other? How will posterity speak of us, when it sees that we made the huge fabric of our national industry stand like an inverted pyramid, resting on a narrow apex formed of a chamberful of yellow dross? Will they not laugh at our folly, our barbarism? When the usual supply of gold is temporarily diminished, why should our usual credit system be restricted in proportion, or totally suspended? Of what use is credit but to take place of payments in coin? Was it not for this purpose, and for this alone, that credit and paper money were adopted? Why, then, not make use of our credit system as a means of compensating the temporary absence of gold? Why not tide over the difficulty instead of aggravating it? and so avoid the tremendous sufferings which are ever recurrent under our present system of monetary legislation. Suffering thousands and starving myriads signalise each great monetary crisis. Even during the last year, though the crisis of evil has been escaped, the usurious Bank rate of nine to ten per cent. has swept away the profits of trade into the pockets of bankers and capitalists. Parliament inflicts misery upon the country out of an antiquated deference to some bits of yellow dross. Is this wisdom, is it humanity, is it civilisation? It is barbarism and folly, preached up by the moneyed interest, the high priests of Mammon, at the expense of the community."

The *Cornhill* has an article on General Todleben's work on the Russian war, so far as "The French at the "Alma" are concerned; and shows that the work of this great military engineer, written with the greatest calmness, impartiality, and mastery of detail, thoroughly refutes the charges against our allies preferred by Mr. Kinglake, in his panegyric of Lord Raglan. "The "Ethics of Friendship" has some good things; but is open to challenge on the morality of its doctrine concerning speaking the truth in delicate and difficult circumstances. On this point, it concludes by saying, "The moral of the argument which I have ventured to "illustrate, if such an argument can be said to have a "moral, seems to tend to this, that to cultivate a "sheepish deportment in the presence of wolves is very "foolish indeed:—there are few men who care to stick "to truth with a highwayman holding a pistol to the head, "nor need you use any more ceremony with the felon of "good society who bids you stand and deliver that which "it so nearly concerns your own honour to keep and "defend." "Wives and daughters"—the story commenced last month—has now got as far as the sixth chapter; and we are justified in saying that it is a most promising commencement:—characters life-like and most natural, with a strong originality; events such as we might any of us pass through, and vividly pictured; and description, with such fragmentary opinion as peers through it, in admirable "keeping"—but we hope to return to it. "The Lovers of Ballyvookan" is uncommonly clever, and supplies us with an extract.

"WRECK OF A REVENUE CUTTER.

"Suddenly, as if from ocean's bosom, up sprung a blue gleam, rendering all around clear as noon—masts, sails, spars, far more sharply delineated than they could have been under the brightest meridian sun. 'She's on the reef!' was the general exclamation, as for one awful moment the schooner's people beheld everything. They saw the noble cutter, lately careering along so gallantly, helpless as an infant in the clutch of the waves, lifting and hurling her against the sharp black rocks beneath. They saw the pale faces of her crew, casting vain glances abroad on a world from which they were never more to receive help or fellowship. No: the end had come;—their bodies to the waves, their souls to heaven's tribunal. The united strength of mankind would have availed nought to rescue them. For an awful moment all this was visible—horribly distinct; then darkness, black, pitchy darkness fell; and the smuggler's crew knew that thirty brave men were passing to their account. After the first, no word was heard; if the men conversed at all, it was in whispers, as they witnessed the dreadful fate of their pursuers. Their straining eyes were yet seeking into the darkness, when high up into the vault above flew a rocket, bursting into innumerable sparks, and heralding her consort's approach towards the doomed cutter. Here there was life; the spell of silence imposed in presence of death was dissolved under the warmth of human associations, and Ells spoke—'Useless—useless! Poor fellows, they're gone—all the navy couldn't save a man.' The vessel was literally smashed to pieces—her crew precipitated amongst the rocks, their shrieks drowned amidst the swash of waters and the tempest's howl. To a fragment of mast one man yet clung with frenzied tenacity. Surge after surge swept over him; time after time he was rolled and engulfed, seemingly for an eternity, beneath the foaming waters; but still he held on, fighting for life. Onward rushed another mountain; and as, unable to dislodge him, it dashed past, seeming to hiss and sputter in disappointment, there appeared from its midst a hand, which, meeting the piece of wood on which the man floated, closed on it with drowning grasp; then emerged another, and a human head. The two hands took fast hold of the spar, which showed the additional duty imposed on it by a lessened buoyancy. It might have borne both, and saved two lives; but there was a growl and splash. The hands yielded their gripe, descending with the pale upturned face beneath the flood; and the former occupant remained sole living object on the waste of waters. Onward he floated with the run of the currents and force of the wind, until, as the grey light of morning dawned, he found himself entering the surf at the bottom of the Bay of Ballyteigue. Weak, with only half life, the treacherous shingle gliding beneath his feet in the reflux, he had nearly given in, when an enormous wave dashed him senseless and far on the beach. But he was not dead. Again his eyes opened; the sea had retreated with the ebbing tide, and he was lying high on the sands, under a rising sun, in his trousers and shirt, having divested himself of the rest whilst in the water. Far away were the Saltees, where his comrades had met their fate. How grateful should he have been to that Providence which had preserved and guarded him on such frail support as that small piece of wood now by his side! But this man bent no knee in devotion; merely wringing the water from his clothing, he turned and walked towards the little village of Bannow, which was close at hand."

Nor can we pass by without appropriating the following passage from the paper, which will interest students of our older and younger colleges, on "German Pro-"fessors."

GERMAN PROFESSORS.

"The German professorate comprises not merely an immense majority of all the eminent thinkers and writers, the learned and scientific in the country, but all such with very few exceptions. The twenty-eight universities of Germany (including German Switzerland) contain almost seventeen hundred professors, and the greatest names in history, science, law, theology, and medicine are found in the number. . . . . Even in the lighter branches it is not uncommon to find men acting as professors, or pensioned by kings under the name of honorary professors. I could point to one poet of considerable fame who is an honorary professor at a German university, and whose name appears in the half-yearly list of lecturers with 'will announce his lectures subsequently,' or 'absent on leave,' or 'is prevented from lecturing.' And in all the departments of more serious study, the chief representatives are invariably among the professors. To take living men only, Liebig is ordinary professor of chemistry in the University of Munich; Ranke is professor of history in the University of Berlin; Sybel, the best historian of the French Revolution, occupies the same post at the University of Bonn; Ewald, the great Biblical authority, is at Gottingen; Mommsen, the historian of Rome, at Berlin; Dollinger, professor of ecclesiastical history, at Munich; but I need hardly go on with the enumeration. The mere names would not convey much idea to those who are ignorant of the subjects, and they who are versed in the various branches will most likely know their chief present exponents. It may be more useful to notice some of the professors of the last generation,—men who are already classics, and whose fame is sufficiently wide for the mere catalogue to serve. Such names as Niebuhr, Schlegel, the brothers Grimm, Schleiermacher, Stahl, Zumpt, and if we go a little further back, Hegel, Schelling, Fichte, Kant, are sufficient to show who have been the teachers of Germany, and from what classes her professors have been taken. If we remember that at Oxford Mr. Froude was candidate for a professorship of modern history, and was distanced by a competitor whose name was scarcely known beyond the University; that when the most most eminent Sanskrit scholar in England stood for the Sanskrit chair, he was rejected by a vote of the whole body, and that one of the voters assigned as a reason that he 'had always voted against that d——d intellect, and trusted that he always might'; we must admit that England does not appear to such advantage as Germany in the choice of her professors."

Macmillan has a paper which we commend to the perusal of all our more cultivated readers, on "The Lan-"guage and Poetry of Schleswig-Holstein," by Professor Max Muller, Mr. Maclaren, of the Oxford Gymnasium, writes suggestively and usefully of physical exercises, for the promotion of health and gracefulness in "Girls' "Schools." Mr. Hugh Macmillan's pleasant essay, "Our Garden Wall," is the production of a true naturalist, whose soul is full of poetry and piety. The tales that have been "going" in the Cambridge "Maga" for some months are powerfully continued, Mr. Henry Kingsley's drawing towards its close. The editor also continues his "Recollections of Dr. Chalmers,"—in "middle-life"; but does not add much to our knowledge, or enlarge our appreciation of Chalmers, though he seems to us discerning and just in the representation of his character and powers.

The *Eclectic* will gratify its readers by the very readable review of Mr. Fitzpatrick's "Memoir of Archbishop Whately," with its abounding anecdote and *Whately-ana*, from which we might take much that is amusing. A thoroughly good article is that on "Man and Nature," either one of the best pieces of thought and writing that our monthly budget of magazines has brought us, or we have read it with peculiar sympathy for the subject. "A Sheet of Criticism on Recent Volumes of Verselets" is generously appreciated and delicately true. "The "Monks of Claydon" pours just contempt on the Norfolk resuscitation, on a mean scale with compensating pretentiousness, of monastic life; and prefers henceforth to speak of "The *Monkeys* of Claydon." We find much that is sound, vigorous, thoughtful, and important to the churches in that paper on "Darbyism and "Lay Preaching in Ireland." The concluding article, on "The New Holy Alliance," might well quicken to us to the writing a long string of remarks more suitable to the definitely political than to the literary columns of this journal. But we will simply make an extract from the close of this able production:—

"That international situation and the *a posteriori* evidence certainly alike point to the conclusion drawn by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, that this New Holy Alliance is an inchoate fact, and that Europe is really threatened with a second, quite other than republican Reign of Terror. As we have hinted above, Austria is probably at the bottom of this leviathan intrigue, although she has cleverly contrived to push Russia into the foreground, and to force the Czar into making the first advances. With not only Poland, but Hungary, Bohemia, Croatia, and Venetia, all in a state of chronic and unappeasable disaffection, and with Gortchakoff ever plotting to requite her for her great act of ingratitude during the Crimean war, her case was fast becoming desperate. Her rupture with Russia had already cost her Lombardy, her richest province, and her practical omnipotence in Italy; for no one will believe that, with the *entente cordiale* between Vienna and St. Petersburg intact, Napoleon would ever have ventured upon his Italian war of liberation. Why, he dropped it like hot iron in the very midst of his triumphs, as soon as there was a prospect of even Prussia coming to the help of her hardly bestead sister, and he hastily huddled up the miserable peace of Villafranca. Prussia's price, however, for her aid in the hegemony of Germany, Austria cannot afford to pay. If Austria, therefore, was to be saved, she must bring Russia back from her wanderings, and teach the Polar bear, if necessary, by the application of the actual cautery, to dance to her fiddling. Her game was well nigh lost, but she had still a trump card to play, and she has played

it. Like many a man with bankruptcy staring him in the face, she has made capital out of her difficulties. Poland was one of her own embarrassments; not her chief, indeed, but she shared it with both the Northern Courts, and she has made them feel that they must sink, or swim with her. She seized (if she did not make) her opportunity in the formidable Polish movement, which, however, very nearly escaped from her control. She gave the Poles Galicia as a base of operations, and worked the Cracow telegraph in their interest, and she hypocritically joined in the diplomatic demonstration of the Western Powers, if, indeed, she was not herself the first to propose it. And, on the other hand, the leaders of the revolt proclaimed in their manifestoes that on no account was Austrian Poland to be disturbed. They have found out, by this time, how dearly they have paid for the immoral bargain by which they thus played into her hands. As for her, she has, for this time at least, gained her point. She has made her sisters in sin aware that she knows where their vitals are, and has brought even the Czar to his senses by making him feel the cold knife at his heart. For the first time since 1848, she begins to breathe freely again; for the Holy Alliance, which her own Metternich so eagerly snatched from the hands of the Swiss Johanna Southcot and the Imperial Political Shiloh, that he might mould it into the Gospel of Absolution, is once more upon its legs. How the peril may best be met must be left to be considered in a future article. Meanwhile, our enemies themselves being judges, the best antidote to the poison is a cordial understanding between this country and France. This the liberal press throughout Europe has already instinctively perceived."

The *Christian Spectator* has a most excellent number this month. Mr. Hinton brings his often-proved critical instruments to bear, with entire success, on the pretentious "Inquiry" of Miss F. P. Cobbe into "The Religious Future of Mankind." That lady, assuming "that revealed religion is founded on a book," and that "as *preliminary to believing in a God*," we have to undertake "the Herculean task of demonstrating the "authenticity, veracity, inspiration, and authority of all "the books of the Bible"! arrives at the conclusion that, as the truth of the Bible is in sure course of disproof, revealed religion will soon be extinguished. Mr. Hinton's reply takes the following course:—

"Revealed religion is *not* founded on a book. . . . Our faith in the being of a God does assuredly not rest on the Bible, . . and this is universally laid down by Christian writers as a truth necessary to be previously known before the Bible, as the Word of God, can be of any use to us.

. . . . . .

"There was a long period of two hundred years, in some sense the best period of the Christian era, during which there was no book. And even long after this there was no book but in manuscript . . . [none] as an instrument of public instruction or popular reference.

"Without disparaging the Bible, therefore, it plainly may and must be said that it has had very little to do with the maintenance or diffusion of revealed religion. With revealed religion before the advent of Christ no book had anything to do; and to Christianity itself the Bible is a modern appendage—of great value, no doubt, very far indeed from being the foundation of it.

. . . . . .

"Christianity is the divinely instituted preaching of the Gospel. It would have propagated itself if no book had ever been written; and, in our judgment, it would win its triumphs if all its books were destroyed."

Mr. Hinton, as is well known, does not hold doubtfully the truth and inspiration of the Scriptures; but he will not suffer, and justly will not suffer, the controversy between belief and unbelief to be narrowed to the decision of these questions, or salvation to be rested on their decision. His view, as he says, "casts a new light on "the controversy respecting the evidences of Christ-"ianity"; and it deserves criticism and further development. A useful paper on "The Synonymes of the "English New Testament" may greatly assist a sincere student who cannot work at first-hand for himself. Much reading has gone to the fact-crowded article on "Academical Degrees in Time Past." The paper "On "Examination of Candidates for the Ministry" raises two of the most difficult questions that can present themselves to the Independent churches; expresses something of opinion that may fairly be challenged; but calls attention to one of the weakest places of the Congregational system, and one of the most threatening symptoms of its present condition. No one can be familiar with the facts of any one year's history of "Ministerial Settlement" in any single county where Dissent flourishes, without knowing that there is immediate and urgent need for the careful consideration of the whole subject. Had we not paused to remark somewhat fully on Mr. Hinton's paper we should have delighted to quote from the brilliantly-written and sound-hearted (but debateable) sea-side meditation on "The Foreign Politics of the Future."

The *Evangelical Magazine*, which has lately been of greatly improved literary character, without losing any of (but rather increasing) its popular fitnesses, has the first of a promising series of papers on "Beginnings of "English Puritanism." The *Evangelical* is, however, the most libellous magazine published—in the shape of what it calls "portraits"; and publishes a worse libel than usual on the person of the Rev. B. Kent.

Good Words has continuations, and excellent papers on the Harvest by Dr. C. J. Vaughan and Mr. Isaac Taylor—the latter the more original and suggestive—and on "English Work and English Workers, judged by French Working Men," by Mr. Ludlow. It also "goes in," by picture, and by pleading of *Paterfamilias*, for the Organ-grinders!

Christian Work, besides letters of information of the deepest interest from all parts of the world, has important essays on "The Seikh Faith and Polity," "The "Germans in London," and by Dr. Mullens on "The "Government and Idolatry in India," continued from a former number, and having strong claims on the attention of English Christians in their relation as citizens.

Our Own Fireside has well sustained its own peculiar character, and increased the breadth and force of its claims as a home magazine. Its "Pleasant Readings for "our Sons and Daughters," and its "Columns for "Young Men," are admirable features. This number has a pleasing hymn, with music, by the well-known and gifted Mr. Havergal.

The *Quiver* completes Mr. Farrer's story, gives the first five parts of "The Grounded Staff," being the substance of early morning lectures at St. Swithin's, by Mr. Maguire; continues its valuable and interesting papers on "Ragged Schools," and has many miscellaneous papers that maintain its specially *Biblical* character.

Cassell's Family Paper has many papers of unusual interest, particularly those on "French Workmen"; and commences a new tale (by Mr. Keppel, "author of "the 250*l.* prize tale,") called "Down and Up: or, the "Trials and Triumphs of Life," and concludes "The "Purpose of a Life." But all this fiction of the "Pennies" is of a sort to be regretted, after all.

Every Boy's Magazine has a fine variety of subject, by the best of writers of boys, five of whom contribute to their knowledge and amusement in quite a perfect manner in the present number.

The *Sunday at Home* and *Leisure Hour* hold their own with undiminished vigour, attractiveness, and fitness to universal usefulness. A general excellence is hardly maintained at so high a point, as to both literature and illustrations, by any similar publications.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

On the Unity, Duality, and Trinity of the Godhead; The Bibliotheca Sacra; Organic Philosophy; Trübner and Co. Bell's English Poets, 3 vols.; London Labour and the London Poor, Parts III. IV.; Griffin and Co. Sacred Scenes in Egypt and the Holy Land; John Calvin; Jackson, Walford, and Hodder. Cookery for English Households; The Trial, 2 vols.; On the Manifestation of the Son of God; Macmillan and Co. The Scotch Colporteur; W. Macintosh. Religious Reformation; Infant Salvation; Simpkin and Co. English and Australian Cookery Book; About in the World; Righteousness by Faith; S. Low and Co. God's Way of Holiness; Haslam's Supplemental Tune-book; Nisbet and Co. Outlines of Modern Farming; Virtue Brothers. An English Grammar; Longman and Co. Calvin's Teaching for the Present Day; Seeley and Co. Select Anecdotes; T. Murby. Christian Comforts; W. P. Nimmo. A History of the World, Parts VIII. IX.; Walton and Maberly. The Church of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; E. Stock. Physical History of the Earth; Bagster and Sons. Readings for the Sick Room; Life of George Whitfield; Morgan and Chase. The Novelties of Romanism; Religious Tract Society. Sermons by H. W. Beecher, Parts I. II. III.; Heaton and Son. The Southern Confederacy; Hamilton and Co. Hinton's Theological Works; Houlston and Wright. Hannah Twist; S. W. Partridge. Bible Dictionary, Part XII.; Blackie and Son. Our Material; Sunday School Union. What Led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile; Blackwood and Sons. The Doom of Sin; Bell and Daldy. Future Retribution; James Murray, Aberdeen. The British Army; Noble Dames of Ancient Story; Hogg and Sons. The Common Insects; R. Hardwicke. The Molyneux Family; Marlborough and Co. Answers to Bishop Colenso; W. Freeman.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

It is said that M. Thiers has determined to publish a pamphlet, in which he will refute all the arguments contained in M. de Persigny's recent speech—which reflected upon the political character of the former—and endeavour to upset his theory of government.

A monument to the memory of John Clare, the Northamptonshire poet, is being erected in Helpstone churchyard. Complete editions of his poetical works, including many unpublished poems, are announced by two publishing houses.

The Educational Society of Lyons offers a gold medal, worth 400f., for the best essay (in whatever language written) which shall effectively describe the "grave inconveniences" which result from a want of respect in children and young people for their parents, and which shall point to the cause and suggest a successful remedy.

The novel, "Margaret Denzil's History," which has been for some time current in the *Cornhill*, and which is near completion, is said to be by Mr. Charles Allston Collins.

Carlo Patti, brother of Adelina, and late aide-de-camp to General Beauregard, has come to Europe for the purpose of studying music. He is twenty-two years of age, and after fighting in eleven battles, was taken prisoner and liberated on parole.

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.—The second edition—or impression, as the publisher terms it—of "Enoch Arden" has just been subscribed. The numbers called for on this second occasion by the trade will not be far short of 15,000 copies. Messrs. Simpkin and Co. take 1,600; Hamilton and Co., 1,300; Longman, 800; Mr. Mudie, 200; the Library Company, 100; Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 1,000; and many of the London booksellers 100 copies each. These figures will give to budding poets some idea of the pounds, shillings, and pence value of that poesy which has received the mint mark of public approbation. This second impression will be ready for delivery on the 10th inst.—*London Review*.

NEW PICTURES BY MR. LEIGHTON.—Mr. Leighton has in hand three pictures, which will probably appear at the next Royal Academy Exhibition. These are—1. A subject from the Iliad, Helen going with two attendants to Scæan Gate of Troy, to satisfy her craving to see her husband and kinfolk, before the proposed duel between Menelaus and Paris; this work comprises three figures, life size. No. 2 is from the Psalms—David sitting on the roof of his palace, and gazing at the hills—"Oh that I had wings like a dove," &c. No. 3 is a *genre* subject, a woman and child, the latter holding a basket of cherries. This artist is engaged to paint the portrait of the Prince of Wales, for the Fishmongers' Hall, full-length, with the garter and robes; also that of the Princess of Wales. Mr. Leighton has departed for Florence, in order to assist at the erection of the beautiful monument of Mrs. Browning, which was designed by himself, and which we recently described. This work will be finished in October next.—*Athenæum*.

WHOOPING-COUGH.—Mr. James Craig, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, adverting to the fact that 12,272 persons died from whooping-cough in 1862, states that during a recent visit he noticed in the most respectable Swedish journals a statement to the effect that whooping-cough can be cured by inhaling the air from the purifying apparatus in gasworks. One of these writers says, "This knowledge we have had from two to three months. I know a family where three children were cured by three visits to the purifying-house. Our most distinguished physician for the disease of children, Professor Abelin, has found the remedy equally effective on a patient of his own family. I have seen a boy from three to four years of age he cured by six visits, the first three only lasting ten to fifteen minutes; the latter, on the contrary, thirty to forty-five minutes." Mr. H. M. L. Backler, of London, confirms this statement, and adds that the practice of sending children to gasworks to inhale the gas from newly-opened purifiers has been adopted in France for two years past; and he says that, from information obtained at various works which he frequently visits, he infers that the cure for whooping-cough is perfect. "It often occurs that as many as a dozen children are brought to the gasworks at one time, and the managers have now come to regard this new custom as part of the daily routine of business."

FURTHER DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.—Mr. C. W. Russell writes to the *Athenæum* from Naples, July 30th, that he has discovered a well in the cellar of a house at Pompeii 65 feet deep with some 15 feet of water still in it. It is surrounded by a low parapet, is quite unprotected, being without cover or other defence; however, as the entrance to the cellar was completely blocked up with ashes, the well, although open, was perfectly secure from injury. Two years ago Mr. Russell disinterred a baker's oven, with its full batch of loaves untouched since the moment, eighteen hundred years ago, when they were there deposited by the unforeboding baker, for the sales on that morrow which he was fated never to see. He now writes to the *Athenæum*:—

I was naturally attracted, in the first instance, to the house of the baker which I had seen di-interred during my last visit. It is now carefully cleared out, and all its permanent apparatus—as corn-mills, kneading-troughs, flour-bins, &c.—remain *in situ*, the smaller and the more perishable objects—as the measures, the weights, the loaves, the corn, &c.—being placed in the temporary museum which has been formed at Pompeii. The attractions of this house, however, have been eclipsed by those of a similar establishment, immediately adjoining it, which had been discovered, but not fully excavated, before the disinterment of the oven. The second bakery is much larger, and the appointments on a much more extensive scale and in greater variety. The dwelling-house of the owner, too, is much more luxurious. Although connected with the bakehouse, it has a separate entrance, and a double atrium and peristyle, both of which are of more than ordinary extent, and in their size as well as their decorations, bear witness to the wealth and luxurious tastes of the occupant. Among the relics of this house preserved in the local museum is one which throws a curious light on the domestic arrangements of the Pompeian baker, being no other than one of the dishes which were actually in process of preparation for dinner on the very day of the catastrophe! Upon the cooking-stove in the kitchen was found a stew-pan, half-filled with ashes, and in the bottom appeared an indurated mass, which Signor Fiorelli rightly conjectured to have been produced by some of the viands which lay within the pan, and which, although long since decomposed, had left their impress on the now consolidated ashes. Acting upon this happy thought, he applied in this instance the same ingenious process which was so successfully adopted in reproducing that painfully life-like group of human figures, described with such terrible fidelity in one of your former numbers; and the result has fully justified his anticipations, being an exact fac-simile in bronze of a young pig, which was being stewed for the family dinner at the very moment when they were surprised by the stroke of doom. In connection with this curious relic, I may mention the discovery of the skeleton of a horse, which, together with two other skeletons of horses found many years ago, has, through the anatomical skill of one of the members of the Academy, been carefully put together, and placed in one of the rooms. I have had the curiosity to examine the "toothmarks" of the most recent of these skeletons, and find that the animal was just five years old at the time of the destruction of the city. All these horses were small-sized, but of good shape, and of a type still common in Southern Italy.

Under the title, "The Last of the Alabama," Mr. Frederick Jones, of 146, Oxford-street, has published a beautiful photograph of Captain Anderson's painting of the celebrated sea-fight between the Kearsarge and the renowned Confederate cruiser. The scene represents the Alabama as gradually settling down into the sea after having being worsted in the conflict.

The Festival of the Three Choirs has been held at

Hereford during the past week. There was no particular novelty in the programme except Benedict's cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion." The oratorios performed were "Elijah," selections from some of Handel's works, Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," and the "Messiah." The last drew a very crowded audience to the Cathedral. It is hoped that 1,000*l.* will be available for the Clergy Widow and Orphan Charity.

The Birmingham Musical Festival, the profits of which are given to the General Hospital, began at the Town Hall yesterday, with "St. Paul," in which the principal parts were sustained by Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. At the concert in the evening, Mr. Henry Smart's new dramatic cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron," was produced, and Mendelssohn's Concerto in D minor was played by Arabella Goddard. To-day Costa's new oratorio "Naaman"—the feature of the Festival—will be produced. Mr. Sullivan's new cantata "Kenilworth," will be given at Thursday evening's concert. On Friday morning Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," with Mdlle. Titiens, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley to sing the solos; an *offertorium* by Mdlle. Patti, and a selection from Handel's "Solomon," make up the scheme. On Friday evening Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and on Saturday the "Messiah," will wind up the Festival. The *Birmingham Daily Post* announces that "Madame Goldschmidt Lind has signified her intention of attending the Festival in the somewhat novel capacity, to her, of a private individual."

Negotiations are already in progress between the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company and the Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society for holding another great Triennial Handel Festival in the summer of 1865. Several important improvements and modifications of the arrangements are in contemplation which are likely to result in still further extending the *prestige* and influence of these great musical gatherings.

Gleanings.

If a cigar makes a man ill, will a cheroot make a manilla?

Why is a bridal journey like a sea voyage?—Because it is a *marry-time* excursion.

A prosy member of Parliament having asked Douglas Jerrold, "Have you read my last speech?" he replied, "I hope so."

"Tom, whom did you say our friend B. married?" "Well, he married forty thousand pounds—I forget her other name."

A correspondent of the *Sheffield Independent* states that one ounce of newly-burnt slaked lime will purify sixteen gallons of the foulest water.

At a sale last week, "a series of seventy black-letter ballads, printed between the years 1559 and 1697," was knocked down at 750*l.*! The price of an old song is not so inconsiderable, it would appear.

The water that has no taste is purest; the air that has no odour is freshest; and of all the modifications of manner the most generally pleasing is simplicity.

"Why do you set your cup of coffee on the chair, Mr. Jones?" said a worthy landlady one morning at breakfast. "It is so very weak, ma'am," said Jones, "I thought I would let it rest."

The cost of the erection of the enormous hotel at Charing-cross terminus, now in course of completion, is above 120,000*l.* A sum of 20,000*l.* is allotted for furnishing the hotel.

It appears from a recently-issued Blue-book that last year there were in England and Wales at large 5,955 known thieves under sixteen years of age, and 28,261 above that age.

It is stated that one of Lord Palmerston's Irish agents has been threatened in consequence of dismissing two defaulting tenants on his lordship's Sligo estate.

A NEW TERROR TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—On the Manchester and Milford Haven line (shortly to be opened), there will be a station named Pontrhydfendigaid!

A few earnest students of Syrian antiquities are said to be considering plans for starting either a society or a fund for more systematic excavations in the East.

A little boy, on coming home from church, where he had seen a person work the bellows of the organ, said to his mother, "Oh, mamma, I wish you had been at church to-day,—such fun! a man pumped music out of an old cupboard!"

The telegraph department in India is about having its efficiency increased in a way which is novel, at all events in India. Nine hundred and seven female *employées* are going there to take charge of the wires, so the *Mofussilite* tells us.

The Colosseum is about to be pulled down. The necessary sanction from the Crown has been obtained for the alterations, which will be expressed in an elegant crescent on the Regent's-park side, and a pantechnicon or warehouse for storing goods, on the Albany-street side.

A COOL ROBBERY.—The coolest robbery committed by the rebel raiders in Maryland was at an ice-cream manufactory about fourteen miles from Baltimore, where a small body of cavalry devoured one hundred gallons of that seasonable article without waiting for spoons.—*Philadelphia Presbyterian.*

"A Daily Reader" of the *Post* says:—"Now that wasps are so numerous and troublesome it would be doing a service to make known that a penny-worth of coal-tar—about a quart—poured into the hole leading to a nest would kill the whole brood immediately; it should be done after dark, when these pests are collected for the night."

MODERN CYNICISM.—Here is a dialogue between a lady of fashion and Monsieur Guizot. "My dear Monsieur Guizot, you seem weary with everything, as if your heart, and mind, and spirit were fatigued. How is this? What can you desire? For years you have occupied the thoughts of Europe, inspired your name in history, and been a king of men, and leader of monarchy. In your retirement you are honoured and illustrious. No other is high enough for you to envy. Then whence this lassitude, this sadness, this hypochondria? Are you ill?" "No, madame, but I would forget!" "Forget?" "Yes, I would tear a thousand pages from out the book of my life—pages filled with the records of others, but which neither gave nor give me any happiness." "Is it possible you can be dissatisfied with your magnificent career?" "Were my time to come over again" (it must be understood that this anecdote comes direct from the lady who heard the avowal), "and I were free to choose my lot, I would be a man without either political or social duties, responsible but for my own conduct, without too many relations or friends, without any endowments of talent, but simply those of common sense; without nerves, and with a good digestion and a little egotism, entirely without ambition, living on a modest solid independence, drawn, say from rents in the Boulevards of Paris, or Regent-street in London; so that I could be a calm, unimpassioned, disinterested spectator of passing events." "Then," asked the lady, "what would be your dream, your desires, your employment, your pastime?" "To see the passions and agitations of others. As for glory—Pah!" And this is the verdict of a man who has known all and seen all—who has taken a bird's-eye view of empires from the lofty heights of his own genius.—*London Society.*

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

Matters on the Stock Exchange have not only failed to improve, but have increased in heaviness. The Bank return presented on Thursday showed that so far from there being any immediate prospect of a fall in the rate of discount, the probabilities were in favour of a rise to 9 per cent. The stock of bullion in the Bank does not sensibly increase, and the demand created, and likely still to be created, by speculators in joint-stock enterprises for available capable to carry out their undertakings, threatens to exceed all reasonable limits unless some salutary check continues to be applied.

The price of Consols has touched a lower price during the week than has been known for some years, *i.e.*, 87½, only 1 per cent. above the worst price in the panic year of 1857. The leading journal connects the heavy sales in Consols with the rumours of a probable armistice between North and South in America, which would bring about a renewal of the cotton trade with the South, and necessitate a speedy remittance of gold in exchange for that commodity, but it seems very unlikely that in the present state of the money market, these rumours should be the most disturbing element.

The closing prices for Consols were 87½ to ⅝ for money, and 88¼ to ½ for the 11th October.

At the meeting of the European Bank held on Wednesday last, the directors' report was adopted, although not without considerable opposition from some shareholders in the late English and Irish Bank, with which it has recently been amalgamated. The dividend declared was 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, free of income tax, making, with the interim dividend already paid, a distribution equal to rather more than 16 per cent. per annum on the mean capital employed during a period of nine months.

The prospectus has just been issued of the undertaking to be formed by the amalgamation of the Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier Companies and to called the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England. The capital is to be 2,000,000*l.*, or double the joint capital of the two companies. The bulk of it will be subscribed by present shareholders, but 400,000*l.* is offered to the public at a premium of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per 20*l.* share.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, August 31.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£26,879,975	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,229,975
	£26,879,275		£26,879,257

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,797,095
Rest	3,859,557		
Public Deposits	5,815,742	Other Securities ..	20,164,246
Other Deposits	13,073,751	Notes	6,141,875
Seven Day and other Bills	551,224	Gold & Silver Coin	750,058
	£37,853,274		£37,853,274

Sept. 1, 1864. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BARNARD.—August 25, at the Shrubbery, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Francis Barnard, Esq., of a son.

ALLEN.—August 31, at Falmouth, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Allen, of a daughter.

BYGRAVE.—September 3, at Kettering, the wife of Mr. James Bygrave, of a daughter.

BENHAM.—September 4, at Clarendon House, Redhill, Surrey, the wife of Mr. Augustus Benham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH — THOMPSON.—August 22, at the Independent Chapel, Doncaster, by the Rev. E. S. Prout, Mr. George Smith, to Gertrude, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Thompson, of Great Hale, Lincolnshire.

BOON—D'ARGUS.—August 23, at Ebenezer Chapel, Old King-street, by the Rev. S. Lord, Mr. George Wills Boon, of Dunster, Somerset, to Mrs. Anne Nation, daughter of Mr. William D'Argus, of the same town.

DOTTRIDGE—PAYNE.—August 24, at Trinity Chapel, Ravensbourne-park, Forest-hill, by the Rev. A. McAuslane, minister of Finsbury Chapel, London, Mr. Samuel Dottridge, jun., of Forest-hill, Kent, to Sarah, eldest daughter of John Payne, Esq., of Madeira.

MANNING—HARRIS.—August 24, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. Thomas Manning, of Burrington, Devon, to Miss Jane Harris, of Ashreigny, Devon

WRIGHT—CURTIS.—August 28, at the Independent Chapel, Wilsden, by the Rev. John Parnaby, Mr. Wm. Wright, to Margaret, fourth daughter of Mr. Joseph Curtis, of Wilsden-hill.

BROOKS—COBBLEDICK. — August 29, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, by the Rev. John Woolgar, Mr. John Walling Brooks, of Chumleigh, Devon, to Amelia, daughter of Mr. Hugh Cobbledick, of Shebbear, Devon.

PHILLIPS—GOULD.—August 29, at Above-bar Congregational Church, Southampton, Thomas Phillips, Esq., of Clifton, Bristol, to Catharine Anne, youngest daughter of George Gould, Esq., of Southampton.

LAMPORT — BROWN.—August 30, at the Congregational Chapel, Bowdon, by the Rev. William M'Kerrow, D.D., Edward Parke Lamport, Esq., of Port Natal, to Miss Jessie Jane Brown, Rodney-street, Toxteth-park, Liverpool.

MOORE — HALLIWELL.—August 30, at the Independent Chapel, Leigh, by the father of the bridegroom, William, eldest son of the Rev. William Moore, of Manor House, Lowton, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Halliwell, postmaster, Leigh.

FINLEY—DAVENPORT.—August 30, in St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. Francis James Finley, to Miss M. Davenport, both of that town.

STEPHENSON—WEBB.—August 30, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Maidstone, by the Rev. Joshua Priestly, assisted by the Rev. H. H. Dobney, the Rev. Thomas Stephenson, minister of Carlisle Chapel, Kennington, to Amelia, eldest daughter of Thomas Dadson Webb, Esq., of Maidstone.

NAPIER—GILKISON.—August 31, at Park Chapel, Sydenham, by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., assisted by the Rev. T. C. Hine, John J. Napier, Esq., of 1A, Fitzroy-square, London, to Jane Patterson, daughter of the late J. P. Montgomerie, Esq., of Port Glasgow, and relict of the late Richard B. Gilkison, Esq. No cards.

THORP—CHADWICK.—August 30, at Salem Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. William Hudswell, Mr. R. S. Thorp, of East-street, to Emily, sixth daughter of the late Mr. T. Chadwick, all of Leeds.

HILL—LAWSON.—August 30, at the Independent Chapel, Blennerhasset, Cumberland, by the Rev. John Kirk, William Hill, Esq., to Maria, second daughter of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., of Brayton, Cumberland.

SCHOFIELD—MOULSON.—August 30, at the Congregational Chapel, Cemetery-road, Sheffield, Mr. J. J. Schofield, of Eyam, Derbyshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Moulson, Sheffield.

HOLDEN—THACKWRAY.—August 31, at the Bar Church, Scarbro', by the Rev. R. Balgarnie, Mr. James Holden, of Gateshead, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thackwray, Scarbro'.

BURNETT—KEEVIL.—August 31, at the Baptist Chapel, North Bradley, Trowbridge, by the Rev. G. W. Rodway, assisted by the Rev. E. Probert, of Bristol, Mr. Egerton Burnett, of Stogumber, to Elizabeth, daughter of P. Keevil, Esq., of Overcourt-farm, Cutteridge.

COULTHARD—WADHAM.—September 1, at Argyle Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. W. H. Dyer, Mr. Wm. F. Coulthard, to Leonora, eldest daughter of Mr. George Wadham, both of Bath.

HEATON—SPENCER.—September 1, at Sion Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. Charles Heaton, to Miss Martha Spencer, both of Bradford.

WIGNALL — BARKER.—September 1, at Salem Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. Wm. Hudswell, J. H. W. Wignall, Esq., of Shanghai, China, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Henry Barker, Esq., of Leeds. No cards.

COLLIER—JONES.—JONES—COLLIER.—September 1, at Lower Clapton Congregational Church, Frederick Charles, eldest son of Edmund Collier, jun., Esq., of Stoke Newington, to Martha Isabella, eldest daughter of Edwin Jones, Esq., of Clapton. Also at the same time, Edward Thomas, eldest son of the late Alfred Jones, Esq., of Bristol, to Ellen, only daughter of the above Edmund Collier, jun. No cards.

GREGG—BURR.—September 1, at Craven-hill Congregational Church, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, W., by the Rev. Archibald McMillan, assisted by the Rev. William Fairbrother, Mr. Edward Gregg, to Eliza Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Robert Burr, of Paddington.

WRIGHT—JESSOP.—September 6, at the Congregational Chapel, Fritchly, Derbyshire, by the Rev. T. Colledge, Lewis Wright, Esq., Bristol, to Eliza Maria Jessop, daughter of Michael Jessop, Esq., solicitor, Crich, Derbyshire.

COOPER—HORNE.—September 6, at the Congregational Church, Ealing, by the Rev. Wm. Isaac, Mr. Henry Cooper, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, London, to Annie, niece of James Horne, Esq., Ness House, Ealing.

DEATHS.

KELSALL.—August 30, at Tunbridge Wells, of scarlet fever, aged thirty-four, Mary Elizabeth, the dearly beloved wife of Robert Kellsall, Esq., of Deeplish Hall, Rochdale, Harrogate.

RATCLIFF.—September 1, at his residence, Wyddrington, Sir John Ratcliff. The deceased was Mayor of Birmingham three times consecutively, and on the occasion of the Queen's visit to open Aston-park he received the honour of knighthood.

STACY.—September 2, at Tottenham, R. S. Stacy, aged sixty-four.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS can be confidently recommended as a domestic remedy for the ailments of all classes and conditions of people. Young and old, men and women, parents and children may take this medicine with the certainty of deriving benefit from its use when disorder or disease is making them miserable. Holloway's Pills are unrivalled for their purifying, aperient, and strengthening properties. They remove indigestion, palpitation, and headaches, and are specially serviceable in complaints peculiar to females. Each box of Pills is wrapped up in printed instructions for the guidance of invalids who will readily understand from carefully studying them the best way of regaining health. Holloway's Pills work a thorough change in the constitution of the weak and nervous.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 5.

The wheat trade opened with dulness this morning, and the small supply of English wheat fresh up met a slow sale at about the currency of this day se'nnight. Foreign wheat is in limited demand at the rates of last Monday. Barley, beans,

and peas, each support the prices of last week. We have another considerable arrival of foreign oats, mostly from the Russian ports, which descriptions have been in some instance purchased on somewhat easier terms than last week. Other sorts remain about the same.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, September 5.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 20,533 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 19,331; in 1862, 11,698; in 1861, 12,067; in 1860, 13,595; 1859, 13,269; 1858, 12,028. There was a full average supply of each kind of foreign stock on offer here to-day, but its general quality was very middling. Sales progressed slowly, at about last week's prices. We were but moderately supplied with English and Scotch beasts; but the arrivals from Ireland were on the increase. Prime Scots, Herefords, Devons, &c., were scarce, and in good request, at very full prices. Inferior breeds, however, were dull, at last Monday's currency. A few very superior Scots, &c., realised 5s. 2d.; but the general top figure for beef was 5s. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,500 shorthorns, crosses, &c.; from other parts of England, 900 various breeds; from Scotland, 50 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 300 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was seasonably good as to number; but most breeds were in very middling condition. Downs, half-breds, Leicesters, &c., of prime quality, sold somewhat briskly at extreme quotations. Otherwise, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state on former terms. A few Downs and half-breds sold at 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. The more general figure, however, was 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The lamb season is now closed. The few lambs in the pens were mostly disposed of at mutton prices. There was a slight improvement in the demand for calves at 2d. per 8lbs. more money compared with Thursday last. Top price, 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. Pigs were in good supply and steady request at very full prices. Small porkers realised 4s. 8d. per 8lbs.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3 4	to 3 6	Prime Southdown	5 2	to 5 4
Second quality .	3 8	4 4	Lambs		
Prime large oxen.	4 6	4 10	Lge. coarse calves	3 10	4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10	5 0	Prime small . .	4 8	4 10
Coarse inf. sheep.	3 10	4 2	Large hogs . .	3 6	4 0
Second quality .	4 4	4 8	Neat sm. porkers.	4 2	4 8
Pr. coarse woolled	4 10	5 0			

Suckling calves, 16s to 21s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 25s each

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, September 5.

Moderate supplies of meat are on sale at these markets. For good and prime qualities there is a steady demand at full prices; otherwise, the trade is quiet, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s.
Inferior beef .	3 0	to 3 4	Small pork . .	4 4	to 4 8
Middling ditto	3 6	3 10	Inf. mutton . .	3 8	4 0
Prime large do.	4 0	4 2	Middling ditto	4 2	4 6
Do. small do..	4 2	4 4	Prime ditto . .	4 6	4 8
Large pork. . .	3 6	4 2	Veal	3 8	4 6

Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

TEA—There has been very little business transacted, the trade having been occupied with the samples of the quality to be offered at public sale this day.

SUGAR—The market has remained dull. No material change, however, has taken place in prices. In the refined market there is a limited inquiry for dried goods at about former rates.

COFFEE—Colonial descriptions have continued in fair request, and late rates have in most instances been fully supported.

RICE—A rather limited business has been done without any material alteration in value.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 5.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,442 firkins butter, and 2,093 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 20,606 casks of butter, and 1,912 bales and 125 of bacon. The Irish butter market ruled very stiff early in the week, and advanced rates asked, which checked the disposition to purchase, and the market closed quiet, but firm, at about the rates of this day se'nnight. Foreign in good supply; some descriptions declined to 2s. to 4s. per cwt., best Dutch 114s. to 116s. per cwt. The bacon market ruled steady, without change in value. Lard inquired for, at a further advance of 2s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 5.—Increased supplies of home-grown potatoes are on sale at these markets to-day, and the show of foreign produce on offer has also improved. The trade, consequently, is less active, and prices are lower for all qualities. The imports into London last week amounted to 120 tons from Dunkirk, 40 tons from Dieppe, 117 tons from Vivier, 65 tons from St. Briex, 162 sacks from Calais, 90 tons from Rouen, 37 tons from St. Malo, 28 bags from Rotterdam, and 38 tons from Jersey.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 5.—The tallow trade is quiet to-day, and prices have receded from the late highest point. The quotation for P.Y.C. is 42s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and 44s. 9d. for October to December delivery. Rough fat has advanced to 2s. 2d. per 8lbs.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 5.—The oil trade continues very quiet. Compared with Monday last, however, the changes in price are not important. Linseed is quoted at 35s. 6d.; foreign refined rape, 46s. 6d.; fine palm, 36s. 6d. per cwt. French spirits of turpentine are quiet, at 68s. per cwt. on the spot. For American refined petroleum there is a good demand, at 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. per gallon on the spot.

SEEDS, Monday, Sept. 5.—The trade for seeds is active for all descriptions of seeds for autumn sowing, and values are fully maintained. There is more continental inquiry for red cloverseed, and holders are firm at full rates. White seed is quiet, but held firmly. Trefoils are fully as dear. Winter tares, with limited supply, met a good demand, and maintain last week's values. Trifolium commands full rates.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Sept. 3.—We have to report a steady trade for flax at last week's currency. Hemp moves off steadily, at 32*l.* 10s. to 35*l.* for clean Russian qualities. Jute is less freely offered, and prices rule firm. For coir goods there is a moderate demand, at late rates.

COALS, Monday, September 5.—An advance on last day's rates. Hetton's, 19s. 9d.; South Hetton's, 19s. 6d.; Haswell, 19s. 3d.; East Hartlepool, 19s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 19s. 3d.; Braddyll's, 18s. 6d.; Pensher Primrose, 17s. 9d.; Gosforth, 17s. 9d.; Belmont, 17s. 9d.; Kelloe, 18s. 6d.; James, 17s.; Wharncliffe, 18s; Eden Main, 18s. 6d.; Cassop, 19s. 50 fresh arrivals; 85 ships at sea.

WOOL, Monday, September 5.—Since our last report, the demand for all kinds of home-grown wool has fallen off. In prices, however, very little change has taken place, but to force sales lower rates must be submitted to. The supply on offer is only moderate, and there is very little inquiry for export purposes.

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Applications to be addressed to the President, the Rev. Dr. Angus, College, Regent's-park.

At the last Matriculation Examination of the University of London, Five Regent's-park Students out of Seven who passed took Honours—one being second and another fourth; and at the recent Indian Civil Service Examination the first among the accepted candidates and the fifth had been students of the College.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

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SPECIAL AND URGENT APPEAL.

The Board of Management most earnestly solicit further AID, as, owing to the increased number of Applicants, their present resources can only provide for a limited proportion of the sufferers. Epilepsy is undoubtedly the direst of human afflictions, as it incapacitates its victims from any employment. Paralysis may be described as a life-long martyrdom. Additional wards have been furnished, and, did the funds permit, the patients could at once be received.

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The dreadful fatality of consumption (the deaths from this disease being stated by the Registrar-General to amount to one in four upon the entire adult mortality of the country), had also produced in the minds of many benevolent persons an earnest desire to bring under the observation of the medical profession a large number of patients in every stage of that disease, in the hope that some remedial means might be discovered, which should at least diminish it. This object also has been effected by the Brompton Hospital. It has an appointed staff of physicians, and its wards are open to the members of the medical profession at large at all reasonable times.

This Institution at present accommodates nearly two hundred in-patients; provides them with every comfort which their suffering bodies require; and supplies them with air of a mild and equable temperature, adapted to their complaint, and such as they could not enjoy in general hospitals, because it is not suitable to the ordinary class of patients.

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Funds are greatly required in support of this useful and interesting charity, which is wholly dependent on voluntary contributions, and receives patients from all parts of the kingdom. The applications for admissions are always very numerous; but they increased so much in number and in urgency during the past winter, that the Committee—being desirous of meeting the existing pressure to the utmost possible limit—put up several extra beds, which were occupied until the commencement of the summer. This step temporarily increased the number of in-patients to two hundred and ten, and likewise added greatly to the already heavy expenditure, to meet which pecuniary aid is now earnestly solicited.

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